

Assessing the impacts of glacier change in the coastal temperate rainforest



Shad O'Neel & Eran Hood
Yumi Arimitsu, Peter Winsor, Sean Fleming, Anthony Arendt
Allison Bidlack & Steve Gray

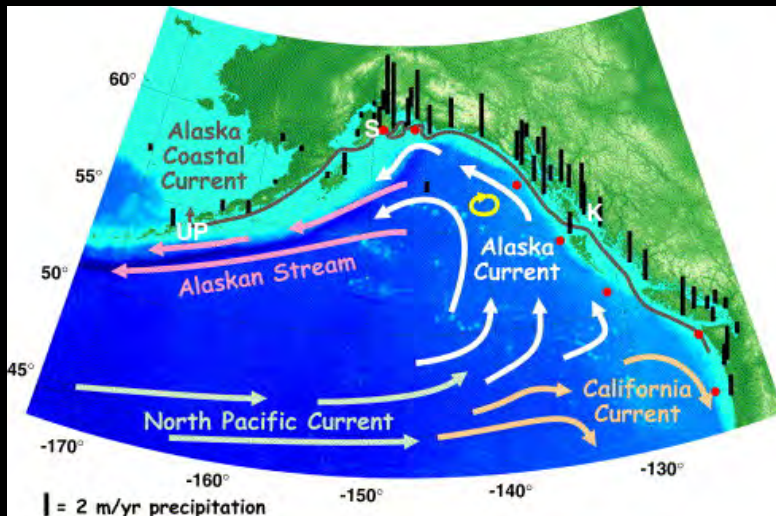
This work made possible by



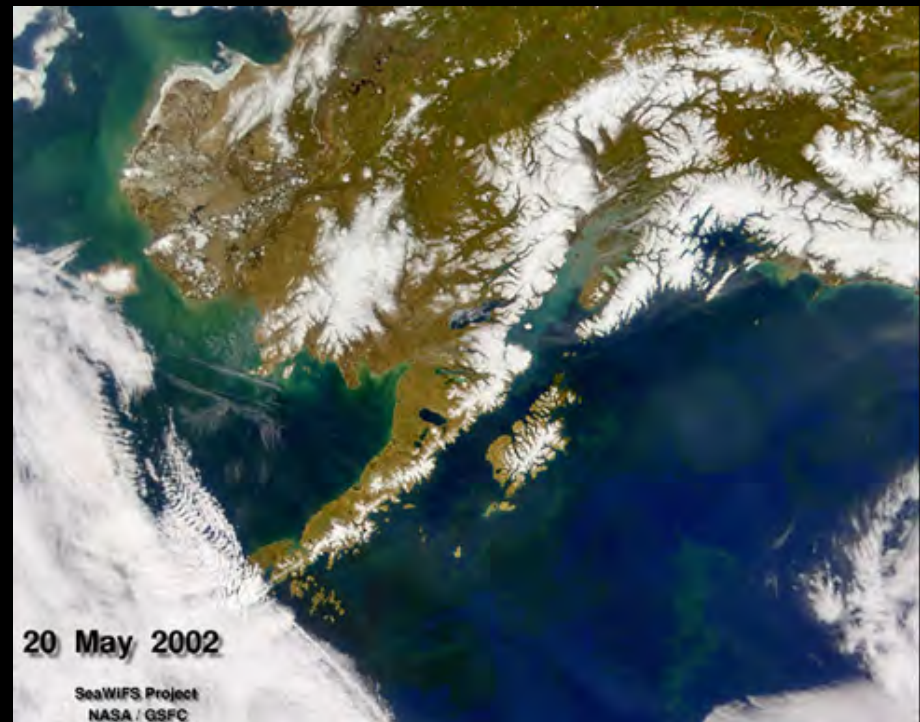
- Glaciologists, Biogeochemists
- Oceanographers, Biologists
- Hydrologists, Ecologists
- Science communication specialists
- Resource managers
- Agency managers

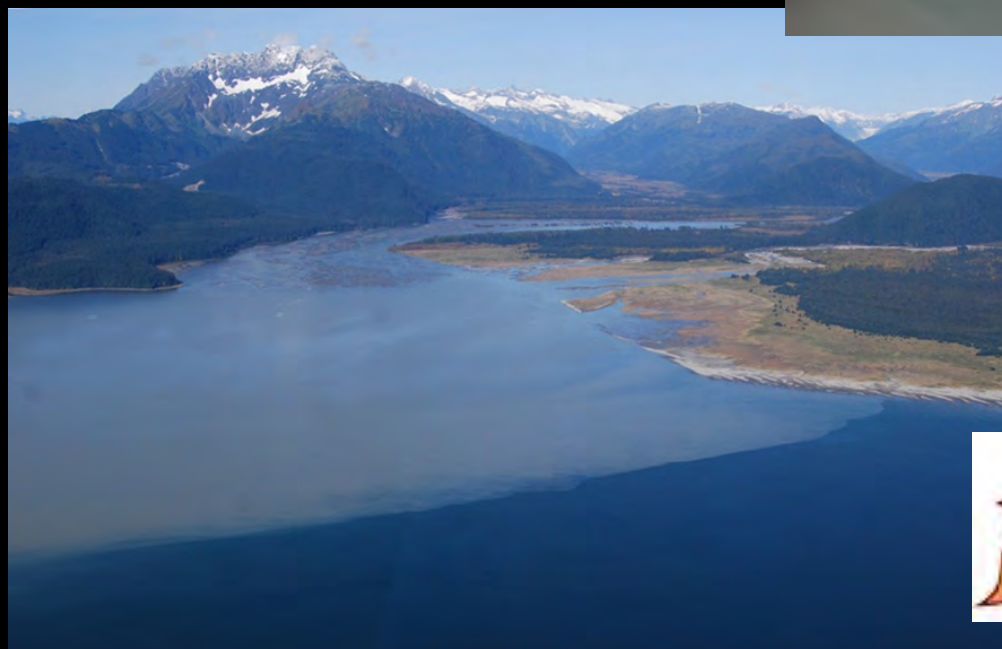
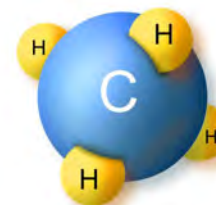
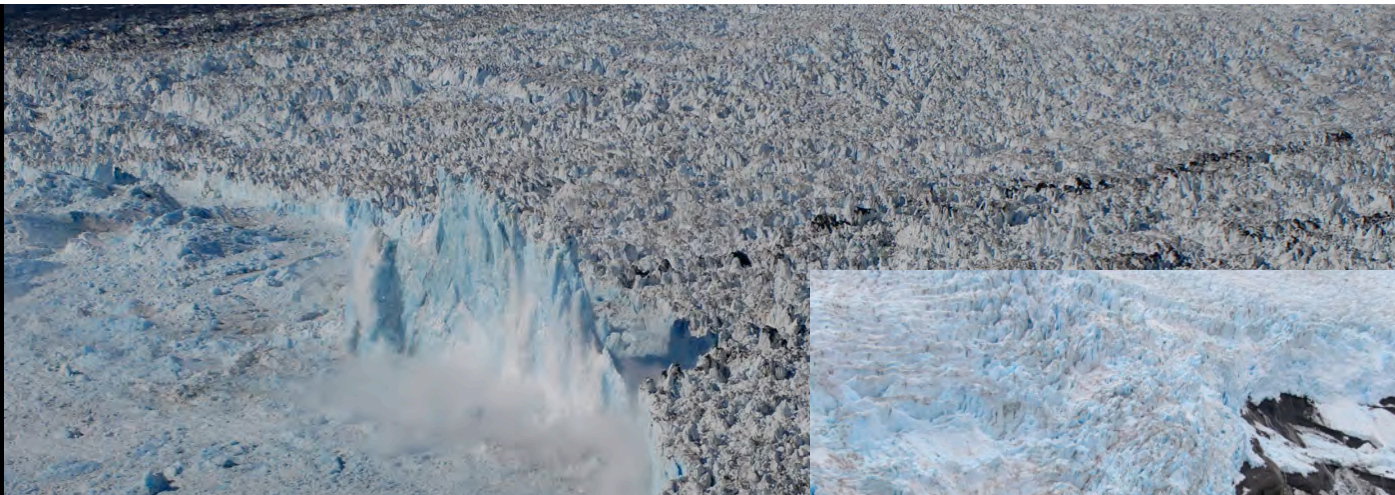
Gulf of Alaska ecosystem

- Mean GOA precip. > 2 m/yr; PWS 4.7 m/yr
- Glacier coverage 18%, Glacier-derived runoff ~50%
- Strong ice-ocean-ecosystem linkages and feedbacks
 - Nutrient delivery, primary productivity, fish and bird populations
 - Ocean circulation, sea level change, hydropower resources

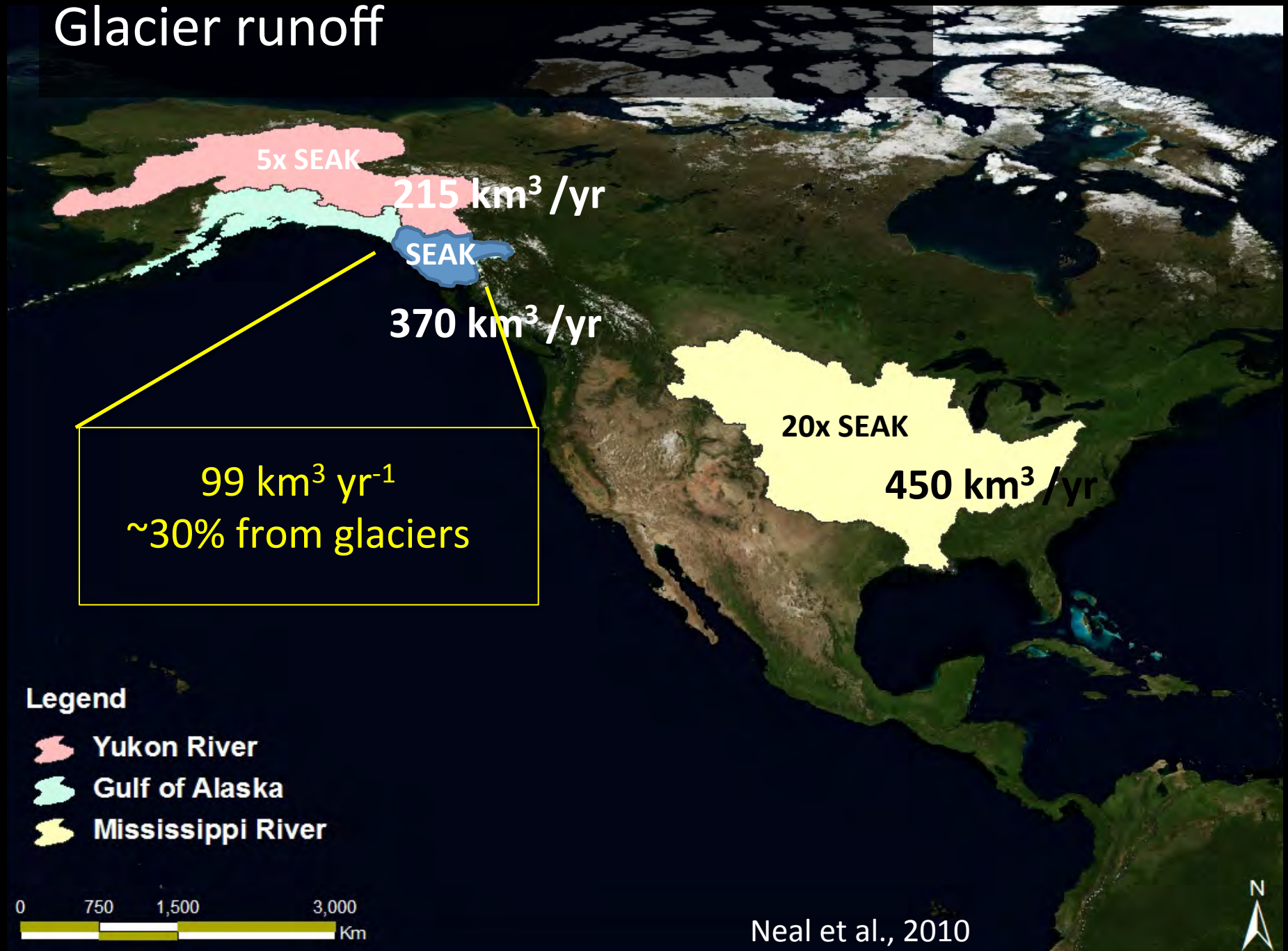


Weingartner, 2005





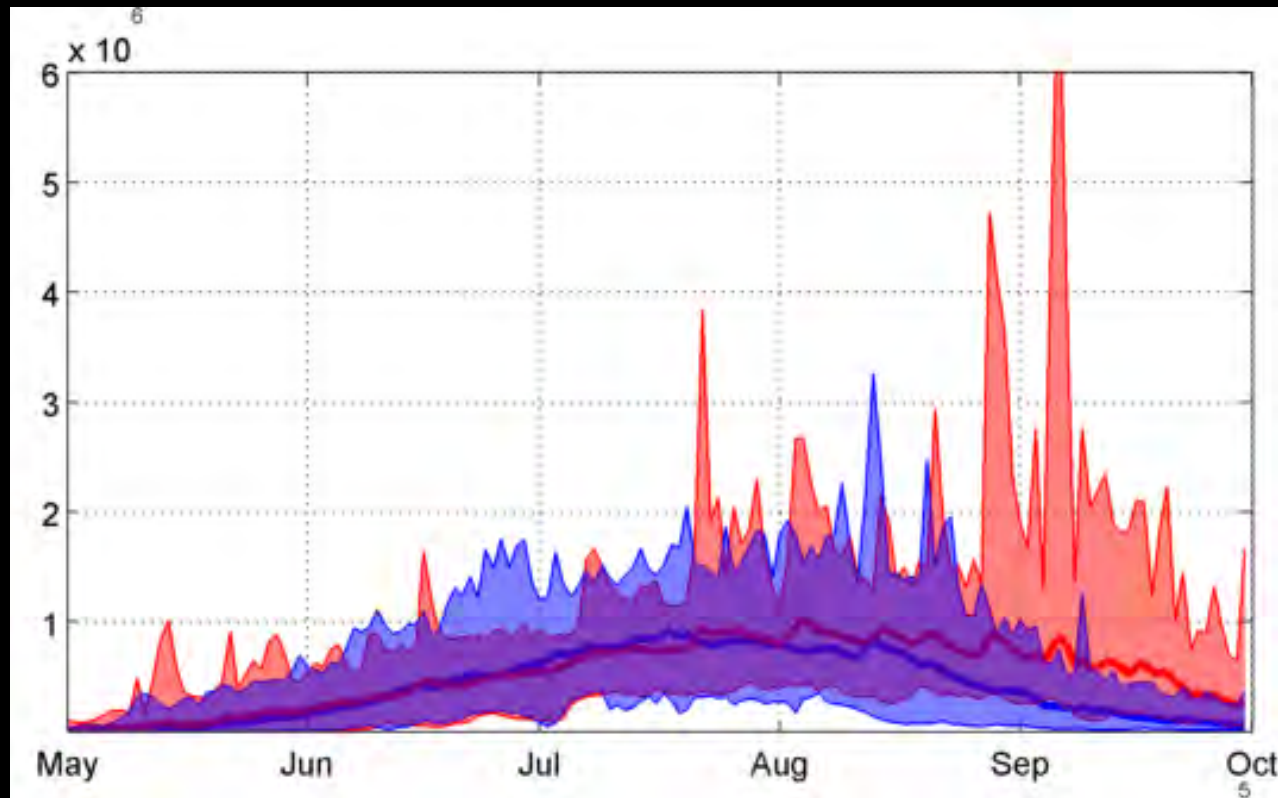
Glacier runoff



Glacier streamflow

Streamflow at a continental versus maritime glacier

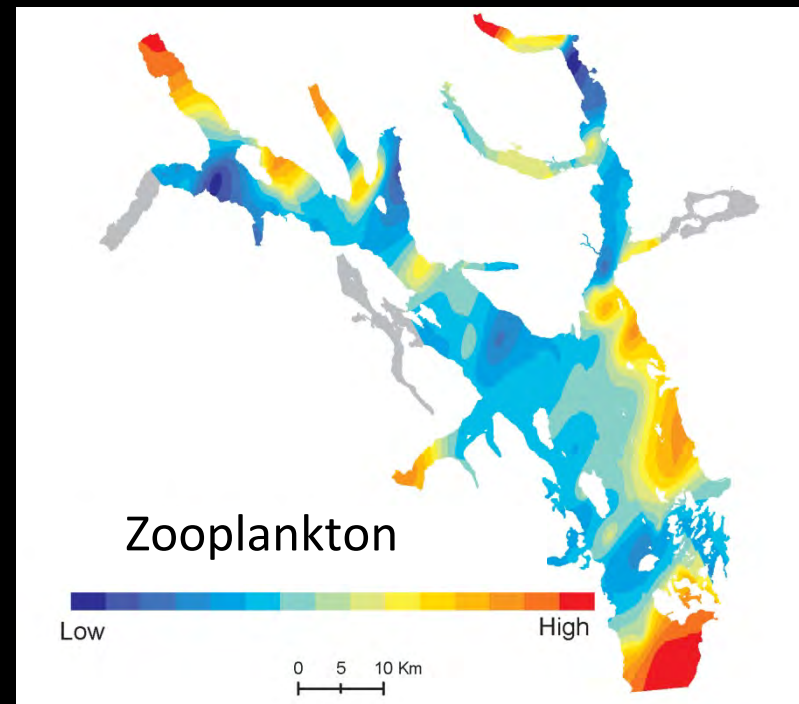
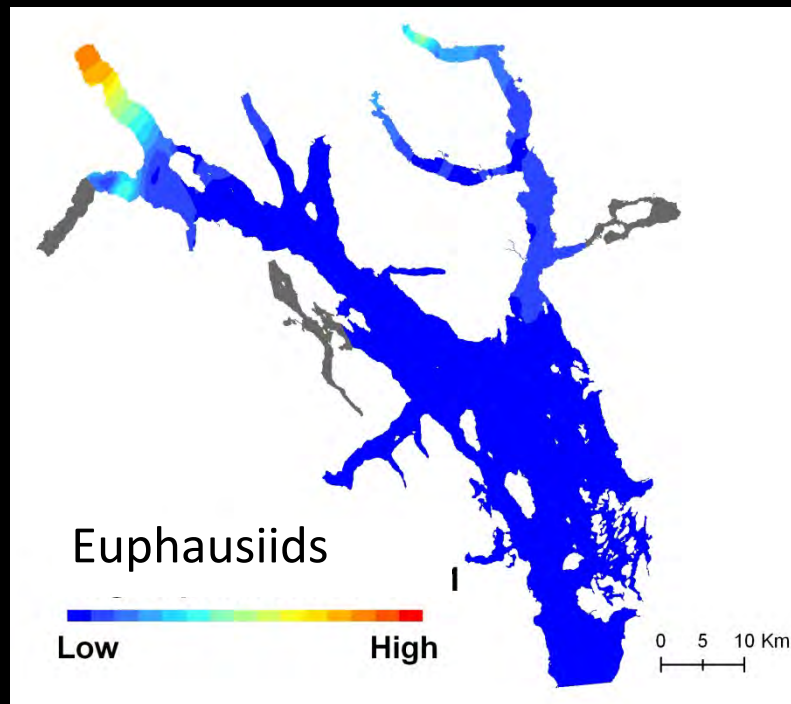
Streamflow $\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$



Gulkana Glacier

Wolverine Glacier

Glacier Biology



Krill and plankton can thrive glacier-dominated fjords

Ice-ocean interactions



Calving glaciers are strongly coupled to the ocean

Juneau workshop: develop a conceptual model

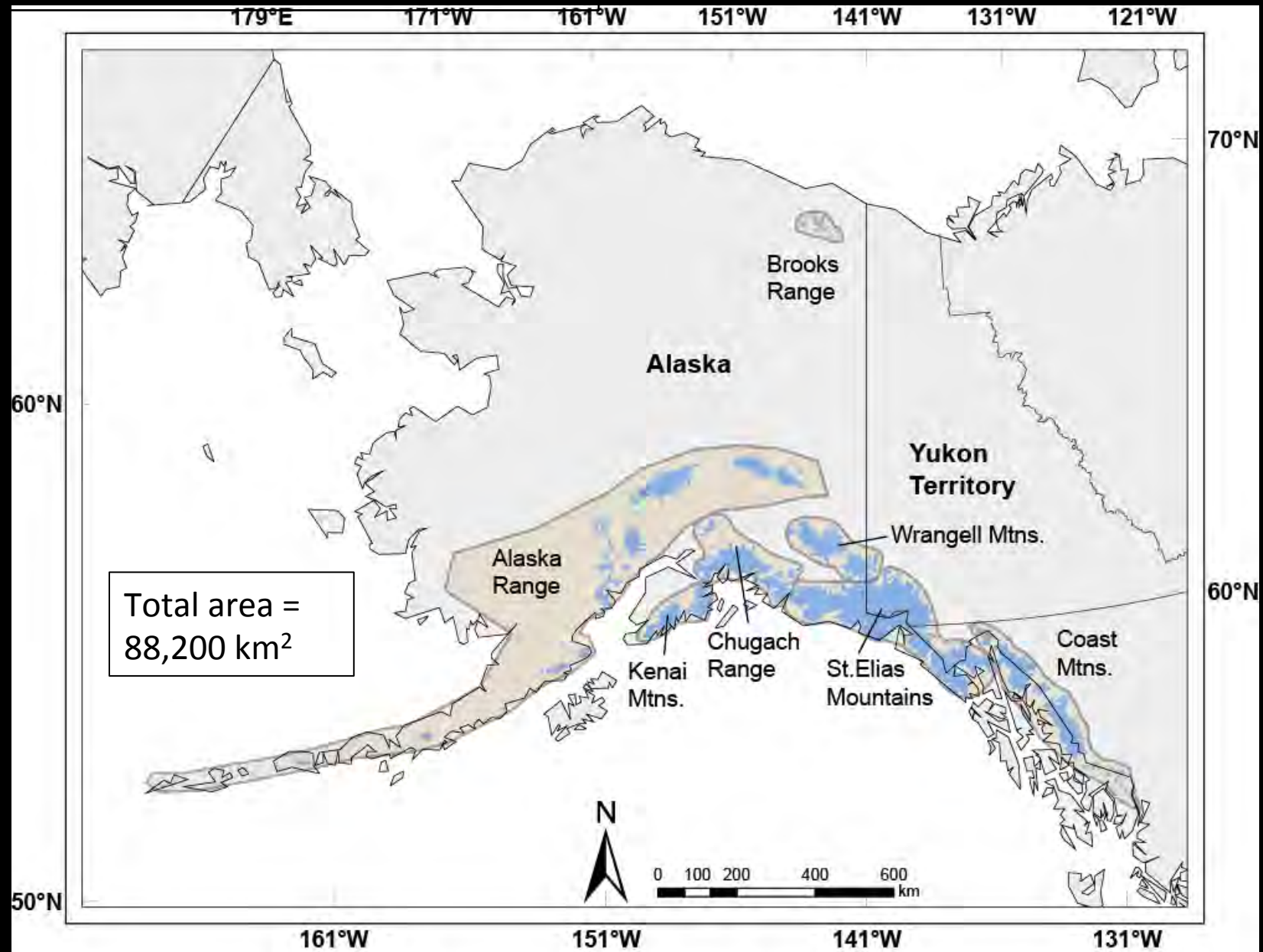
- Evaluate physical and ecological interactions between glaciers and the coastal ecosystem
- Enhance our collective understanding of research needs related to glacier change
- Balance science and management priorities



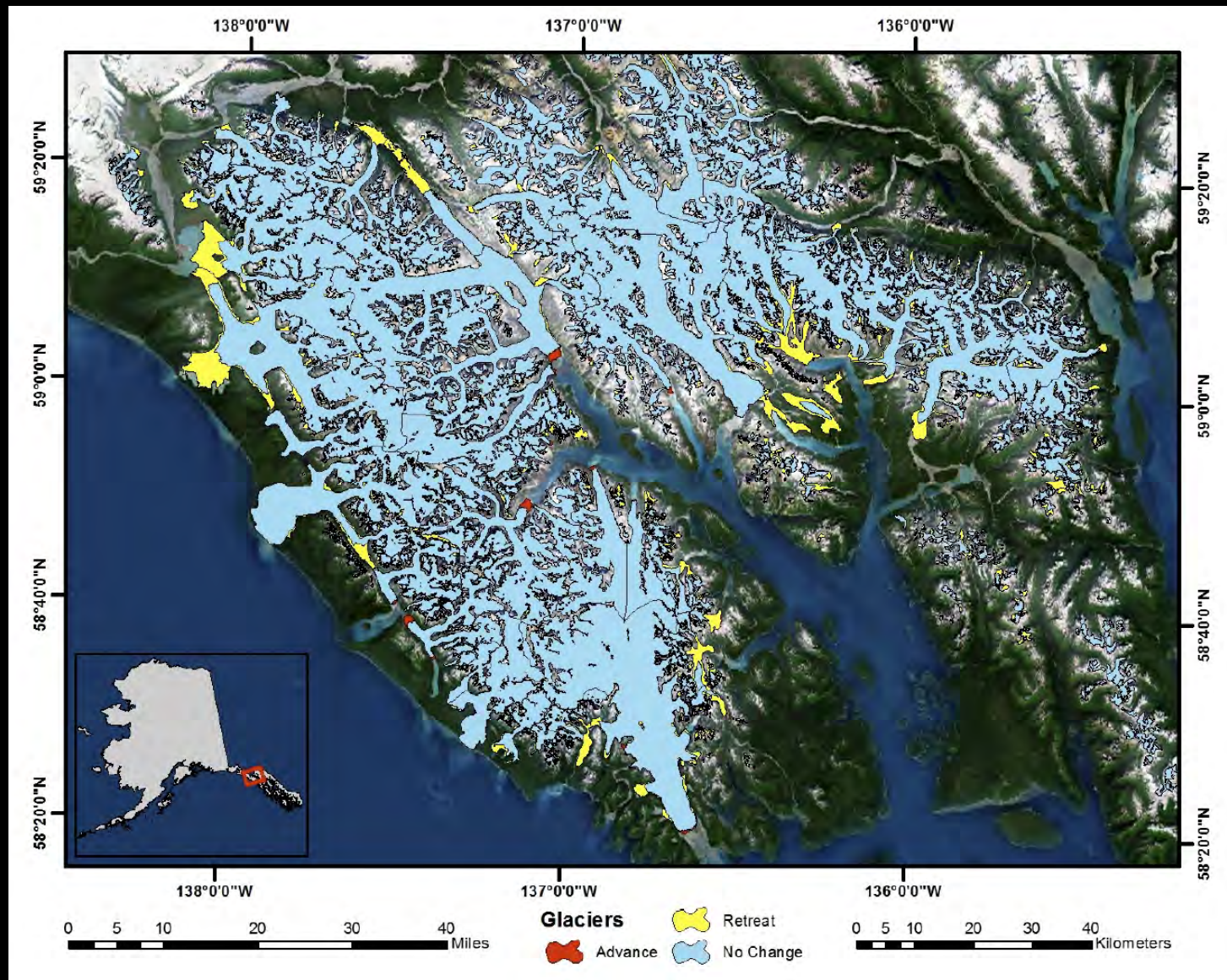
Glaciers



Alaska's Glaciers

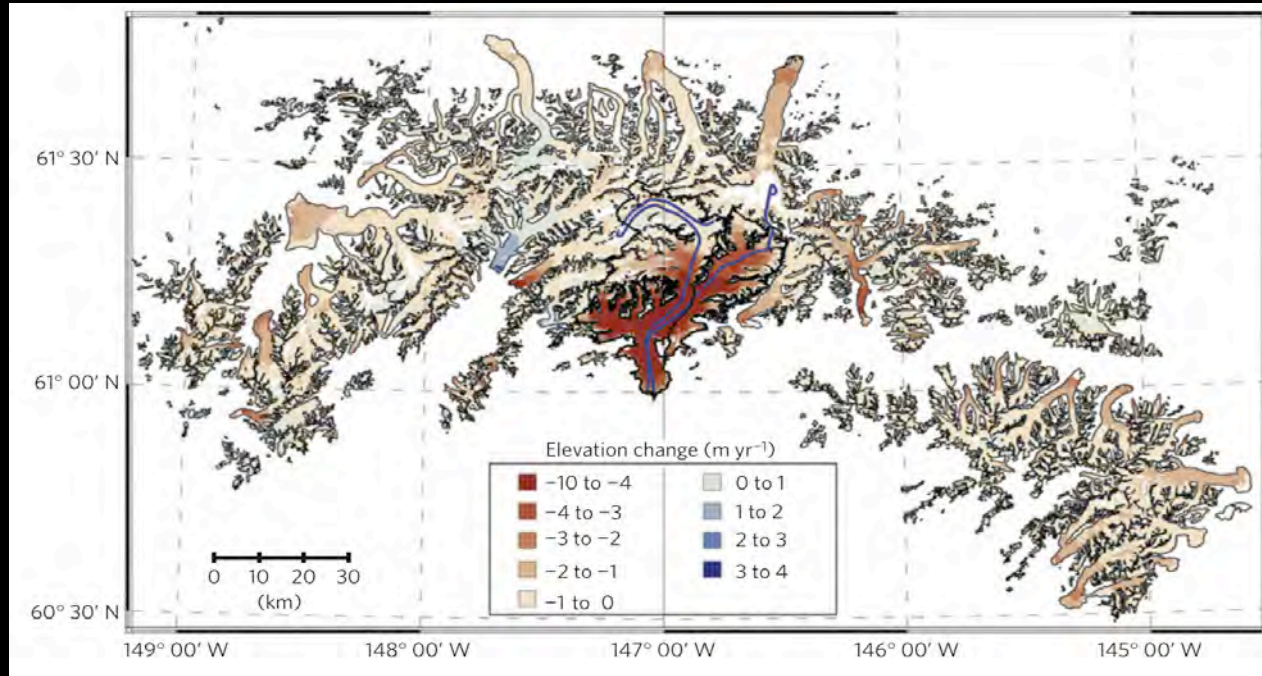


Recent glacier changes

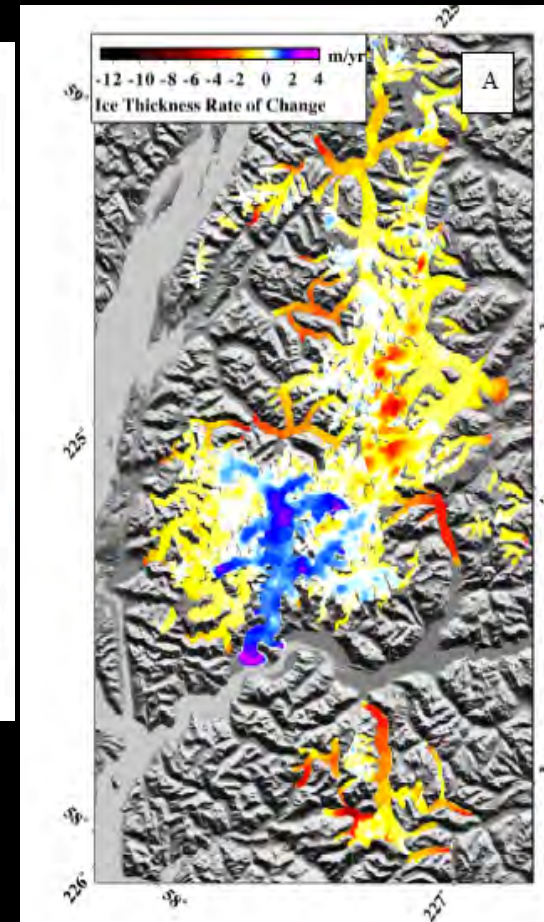
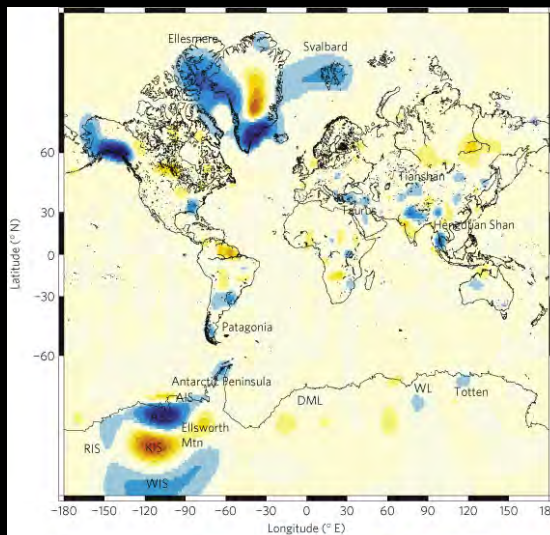


(www.glims.org/randolph)

From area to volume change



Berthier et al., *Nature Geoscience*, 2010

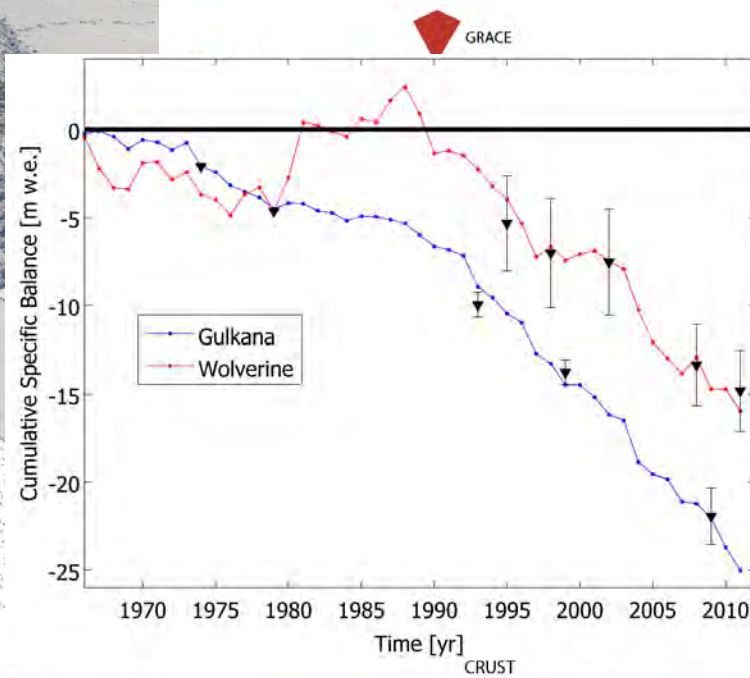


Larsen et al., 2007

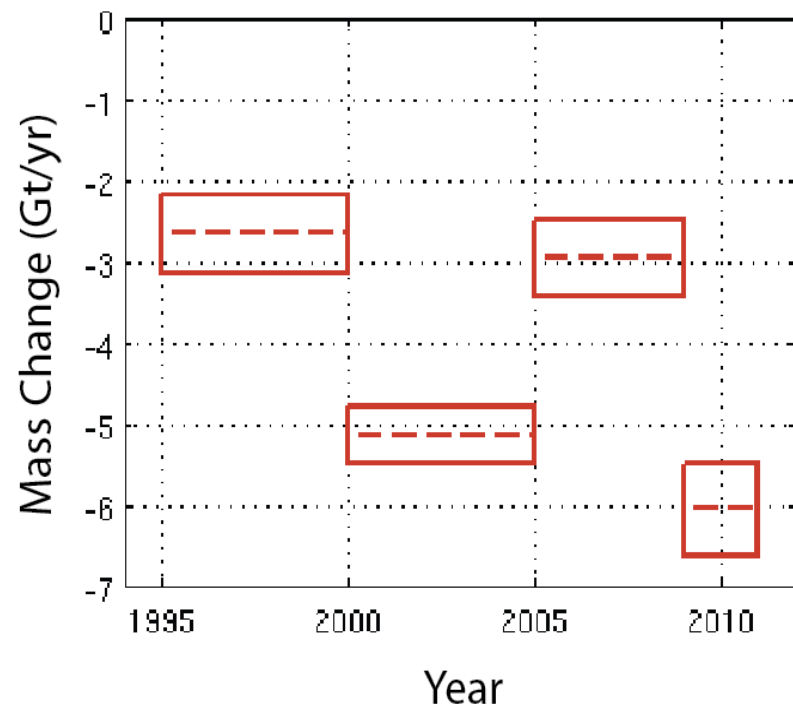
Wu et al., 2010

Field measurements

Temporal resolution: medium
Spatial resolution: high
Spatial coverage: low

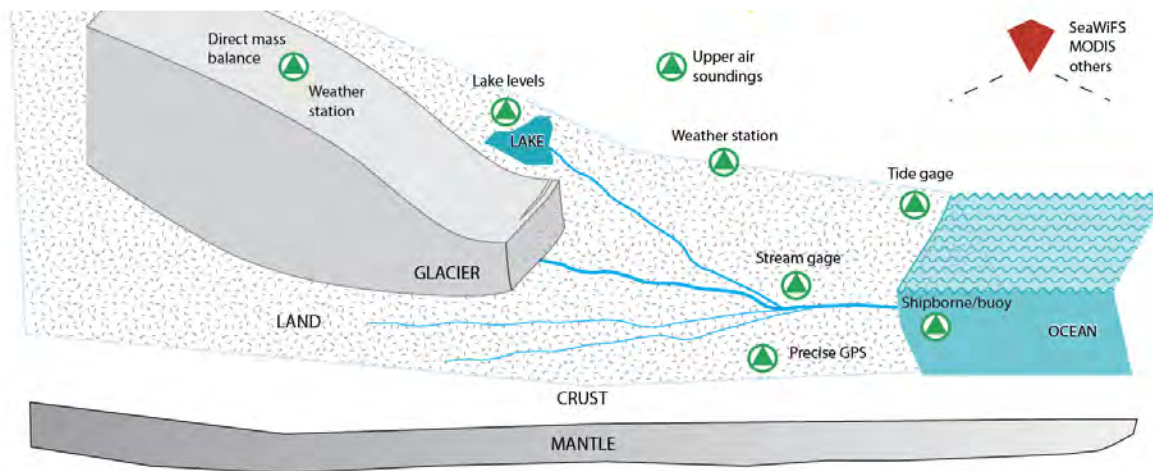


Airborne observations



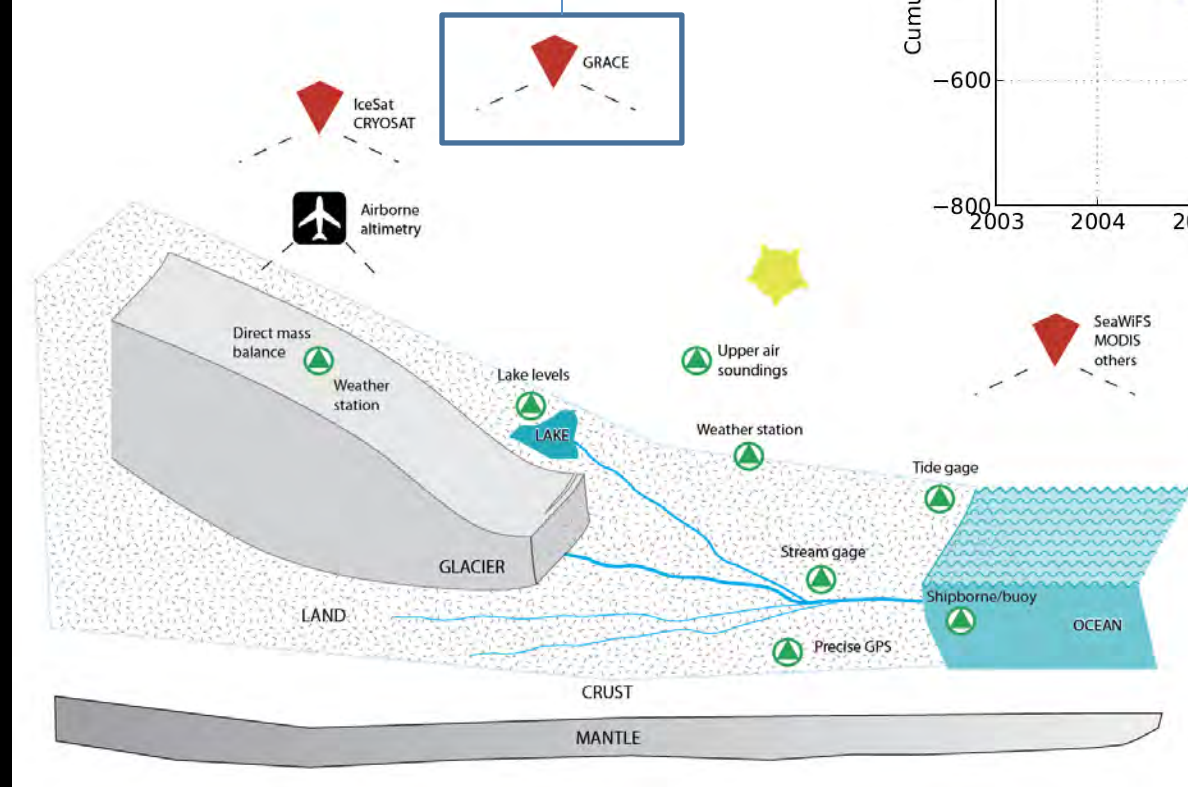
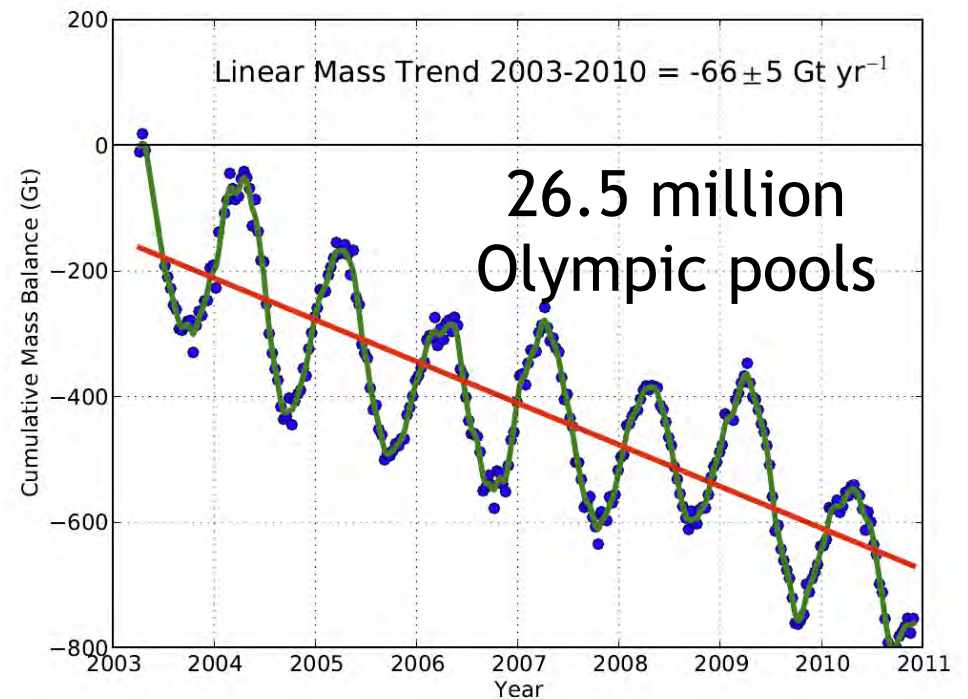
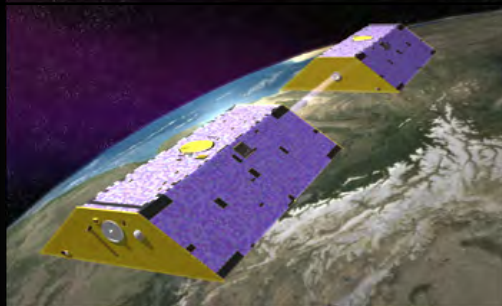
OBSERVATIONS

- Satellite
- Airborne
- Ground



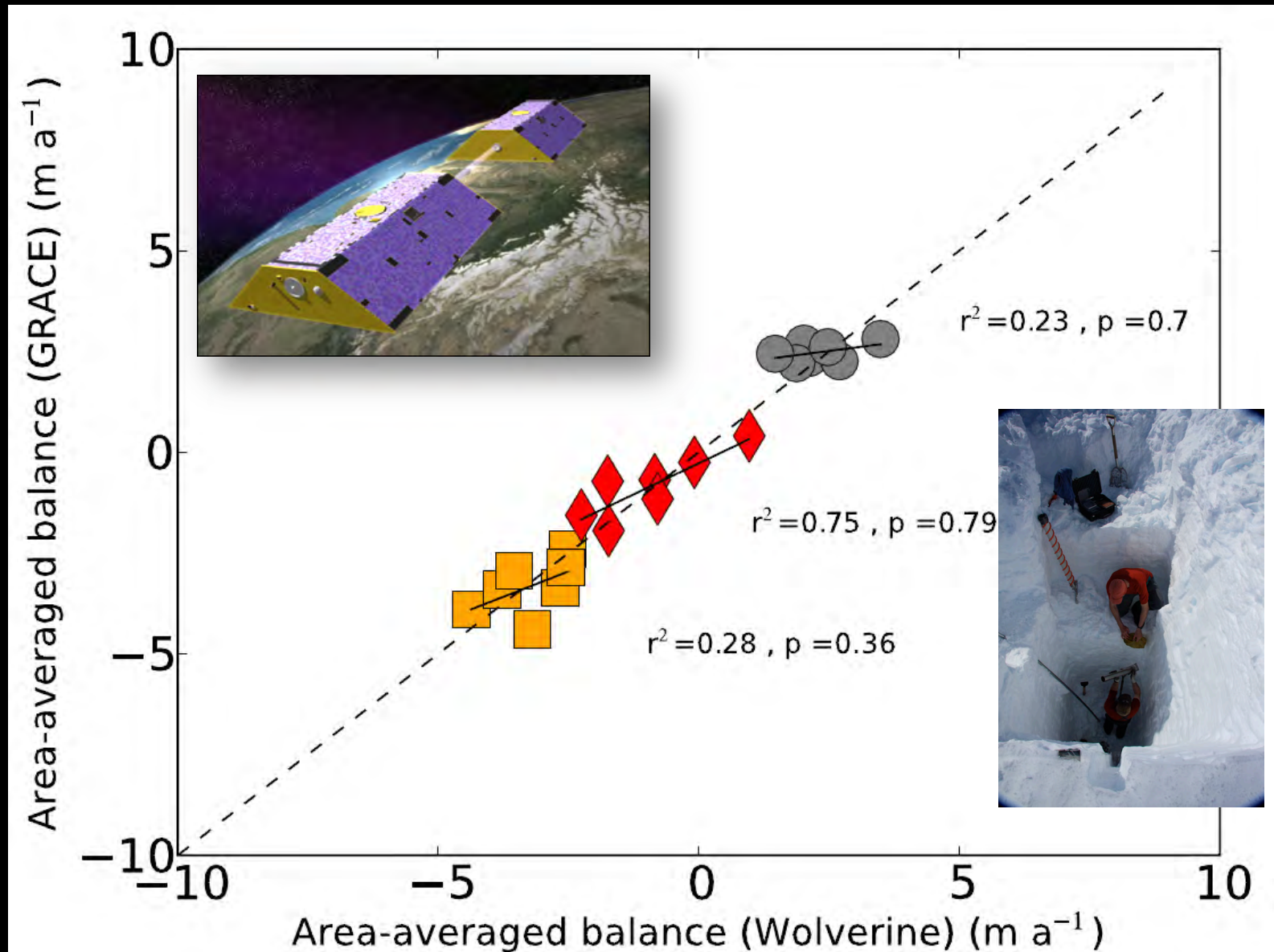
Temporal resolution: low
Spatial resolution: high
Spatial coverage: high

Satellite observations

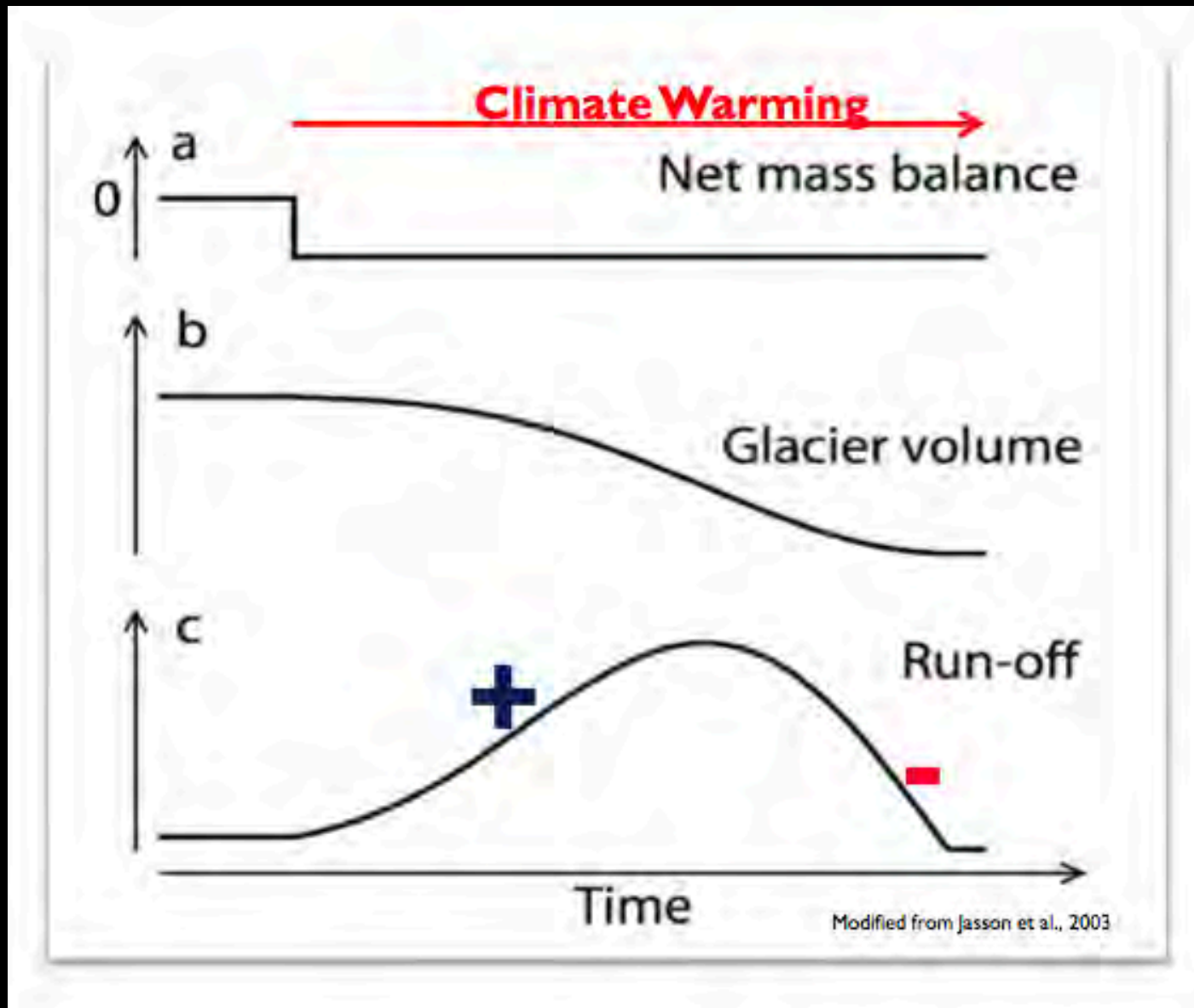


Temporal resolution: high
Spatial resolution: low
Spatial coverage: high

Comparing methods



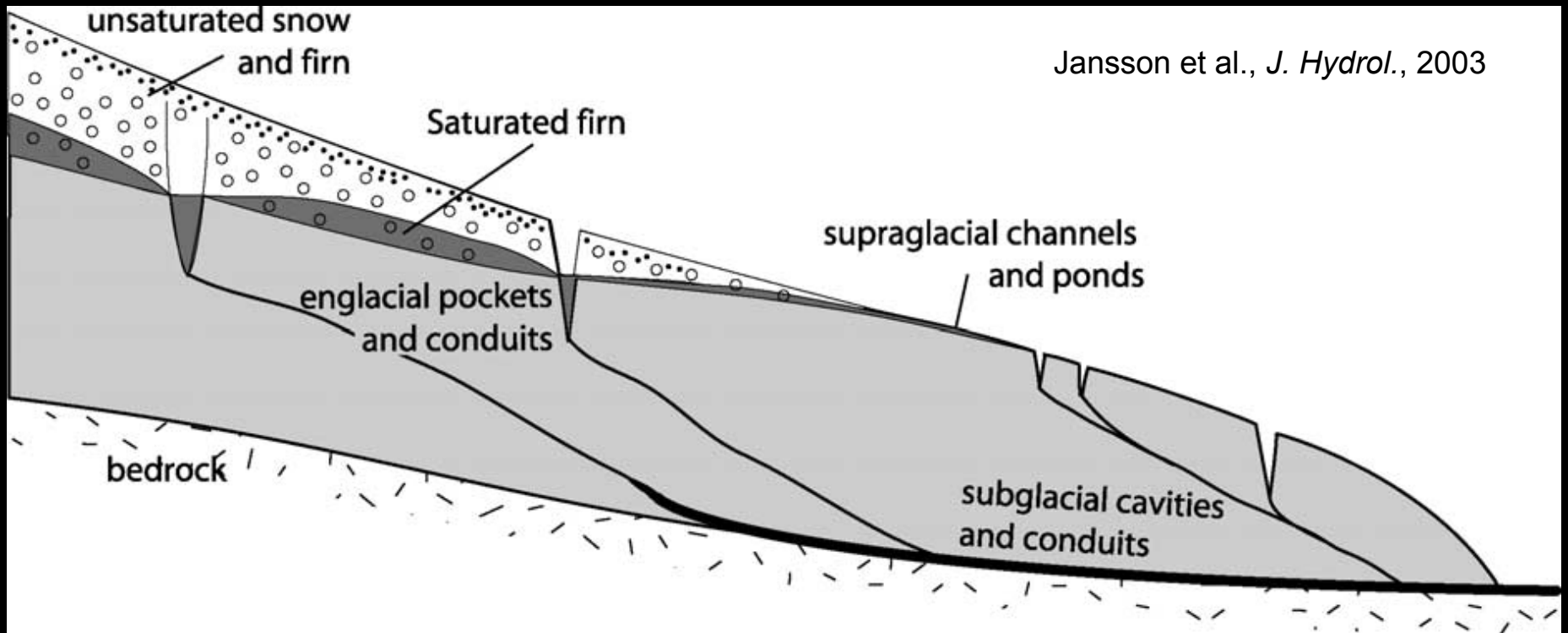
Glaciers, climate & runoff



Streamflow

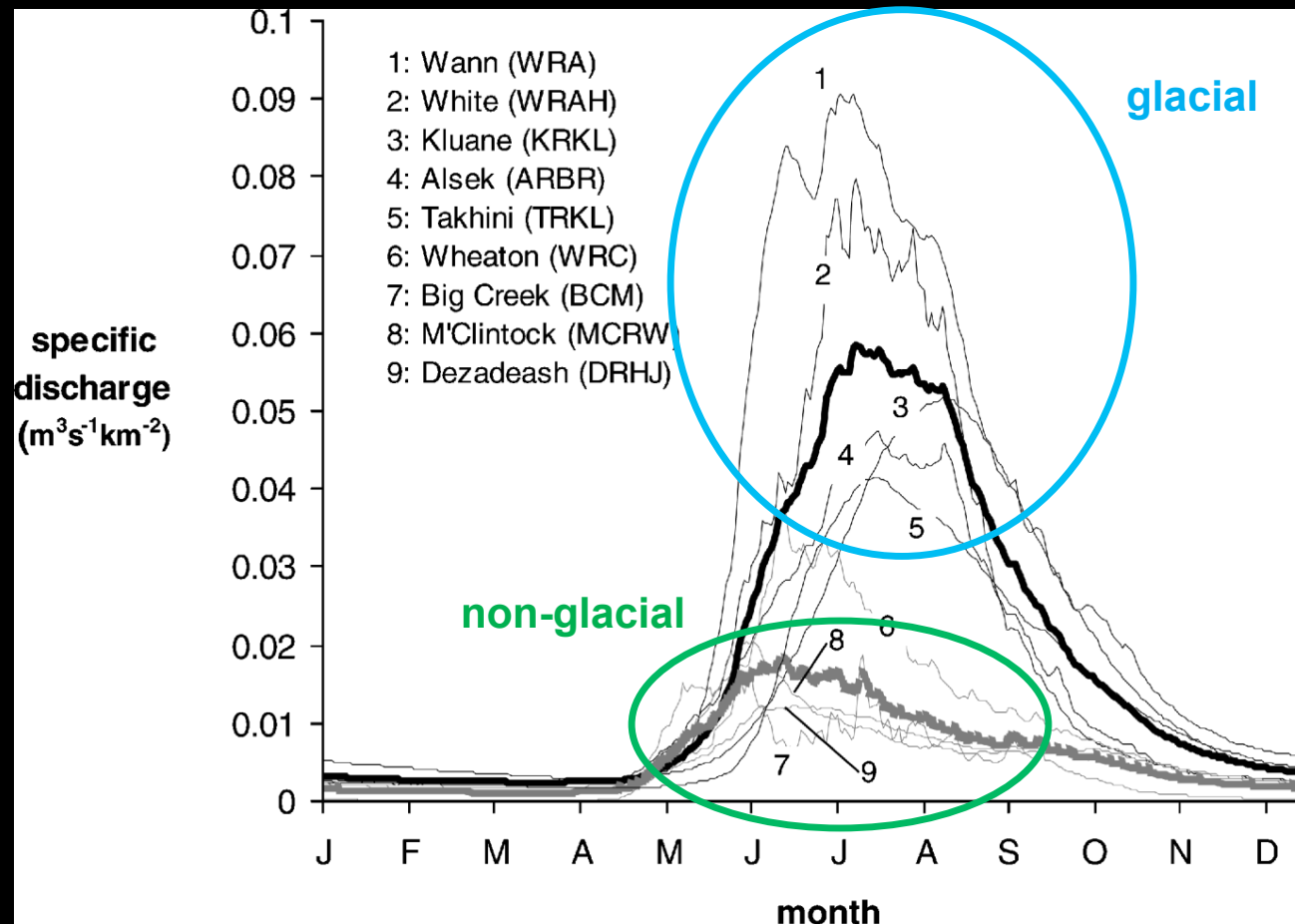


Water flow on and through glaciers



- Complex seasonal evolution
- Powerfully influences glacier dynamics
- Affects downstream flow: diurnal timing, seasonality

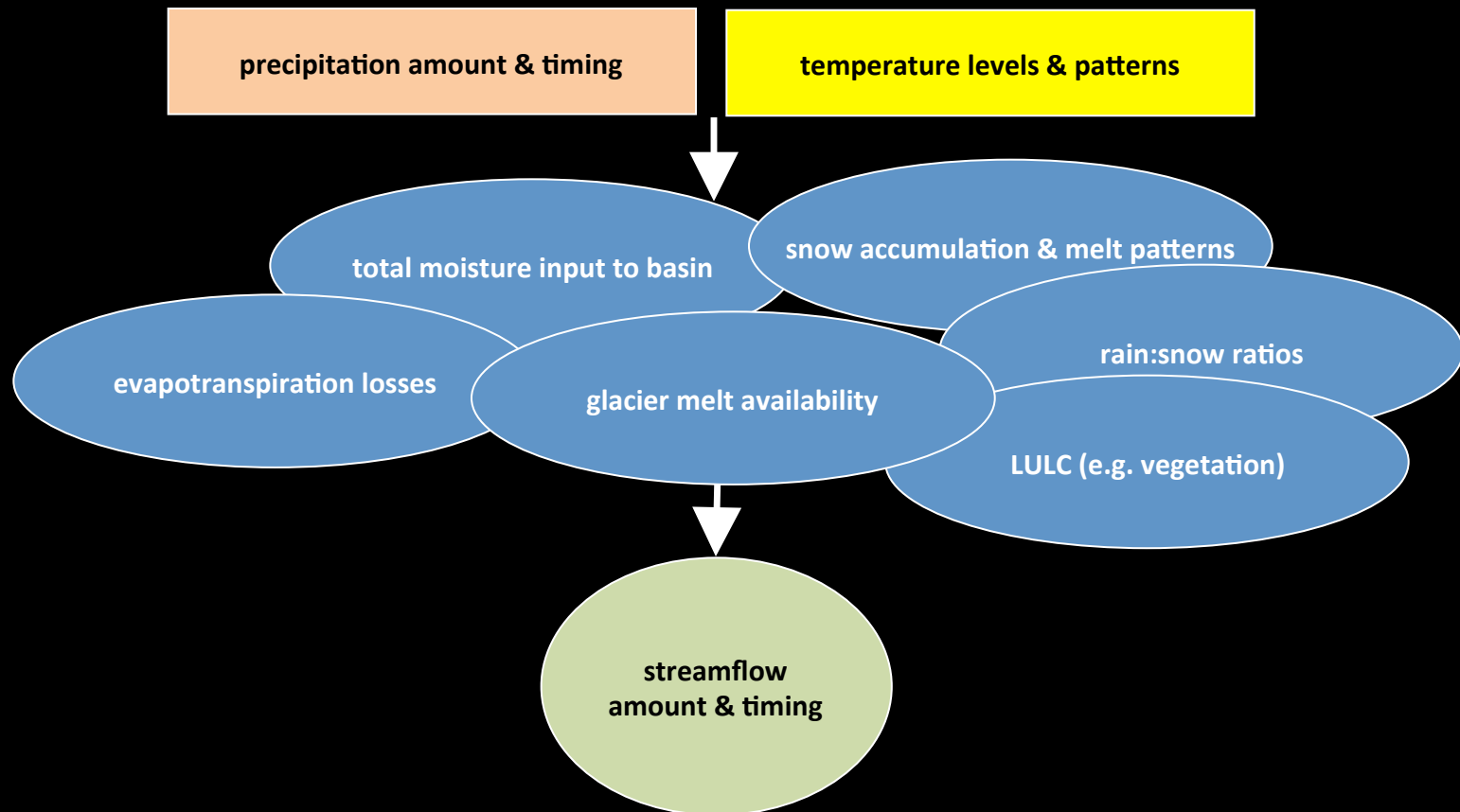
Glacier stream character



- Strong seasonal cycle
- Later, higher seasonal peak
- Driven by ice melt

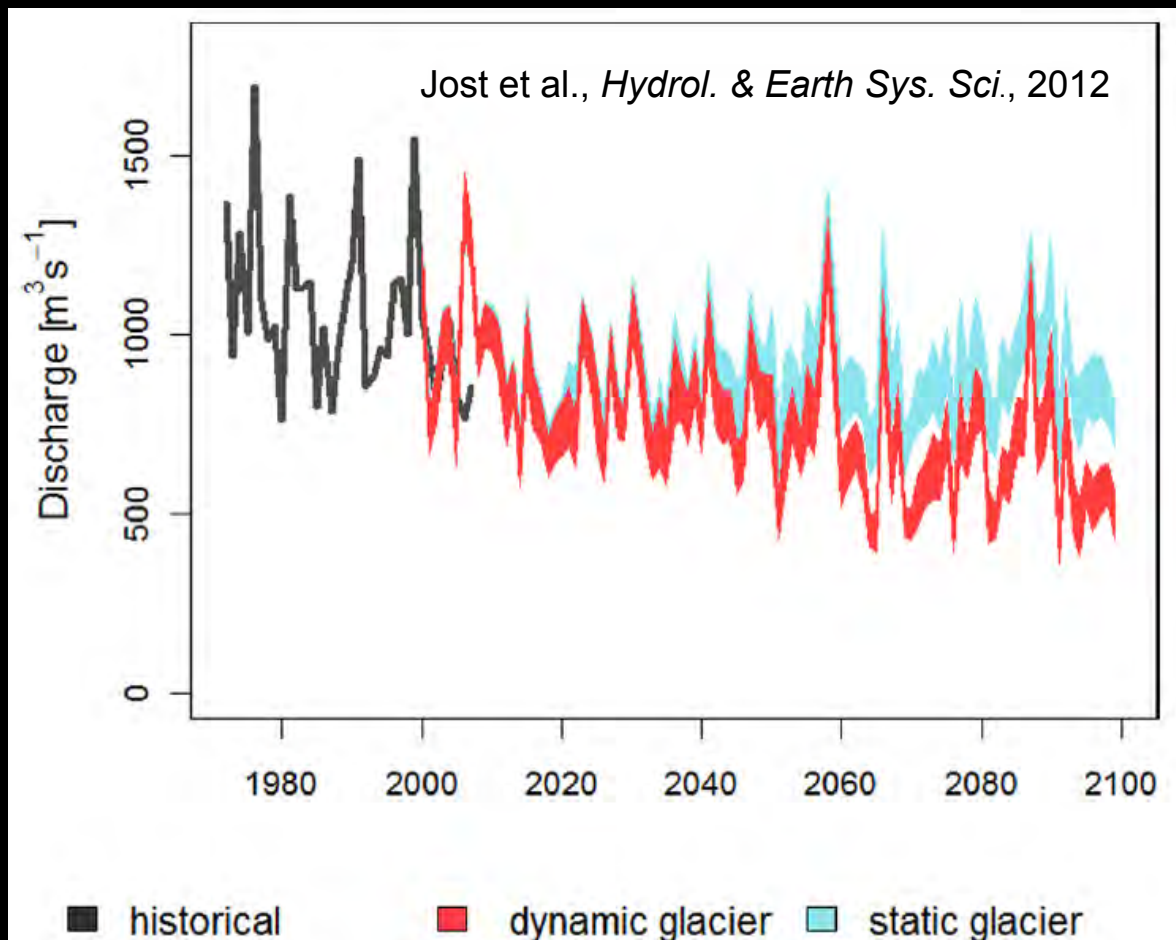
Glaciers, streamflow & climate change

- What will be the effects of potential future climatic changes on river flows?
- Multi-faceted problem
- Glaciers, and glacial responses to future climate, are an important element



Glaciers, streamflow & climate change

- Columbia River Mica Dam (5% glacierized)
- 3°C warmer, 11% wetter
- Future glacier area updating used offline UBC EOS dynamical glacier model
- Two statistical downscaling methods used

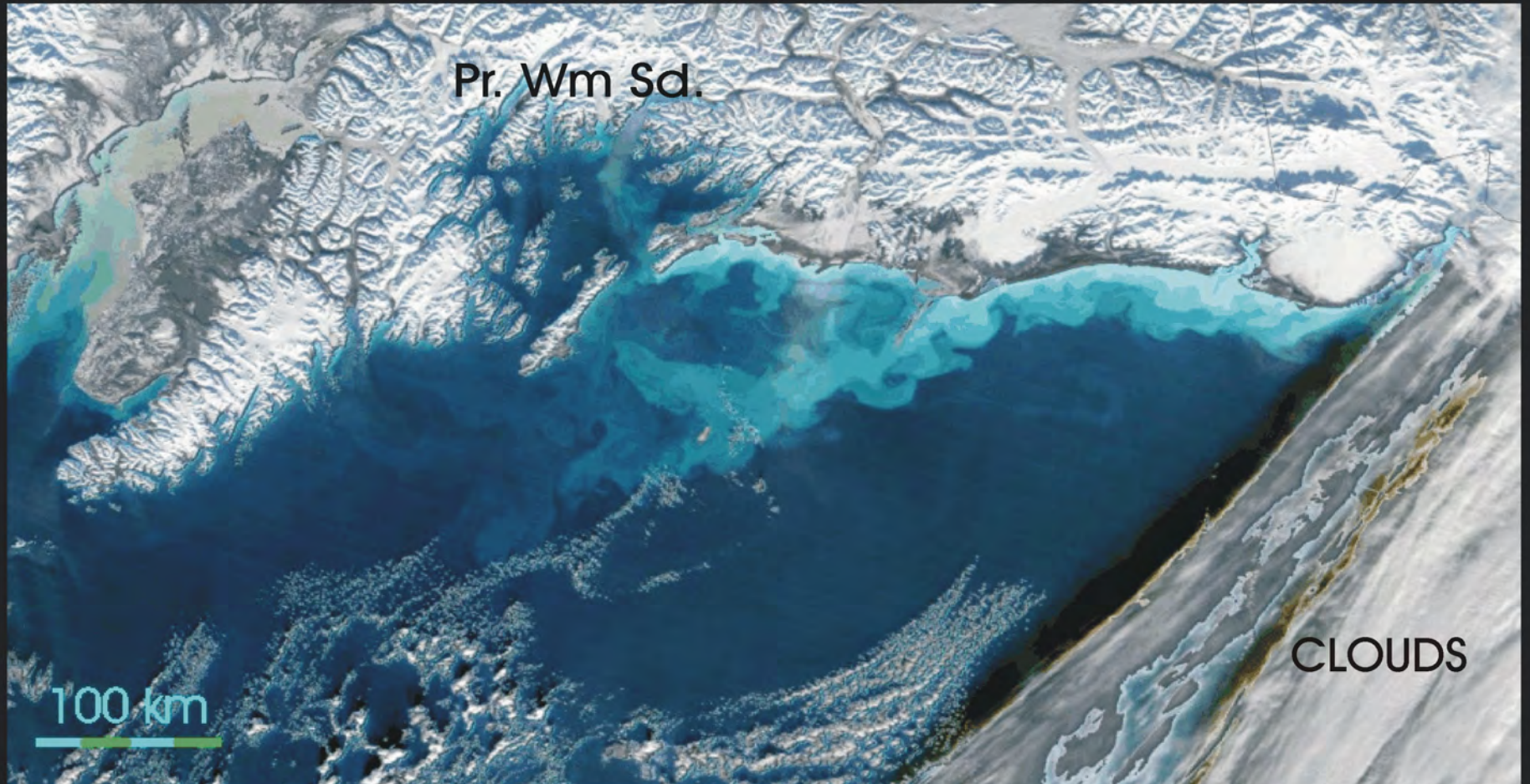


Five reasons why glaciers matter to rivers

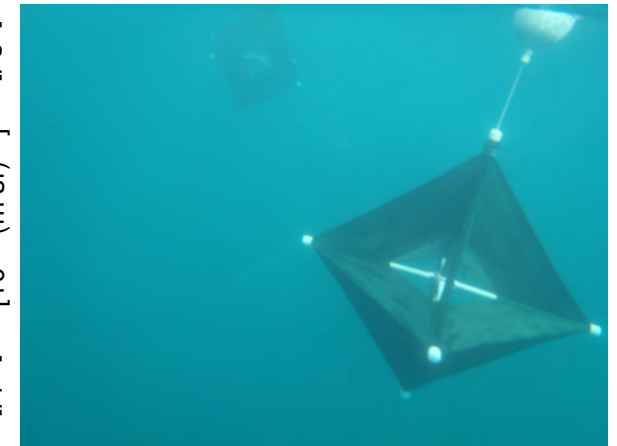
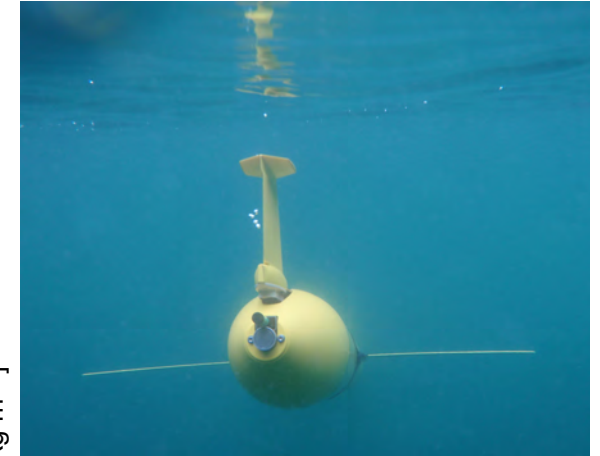
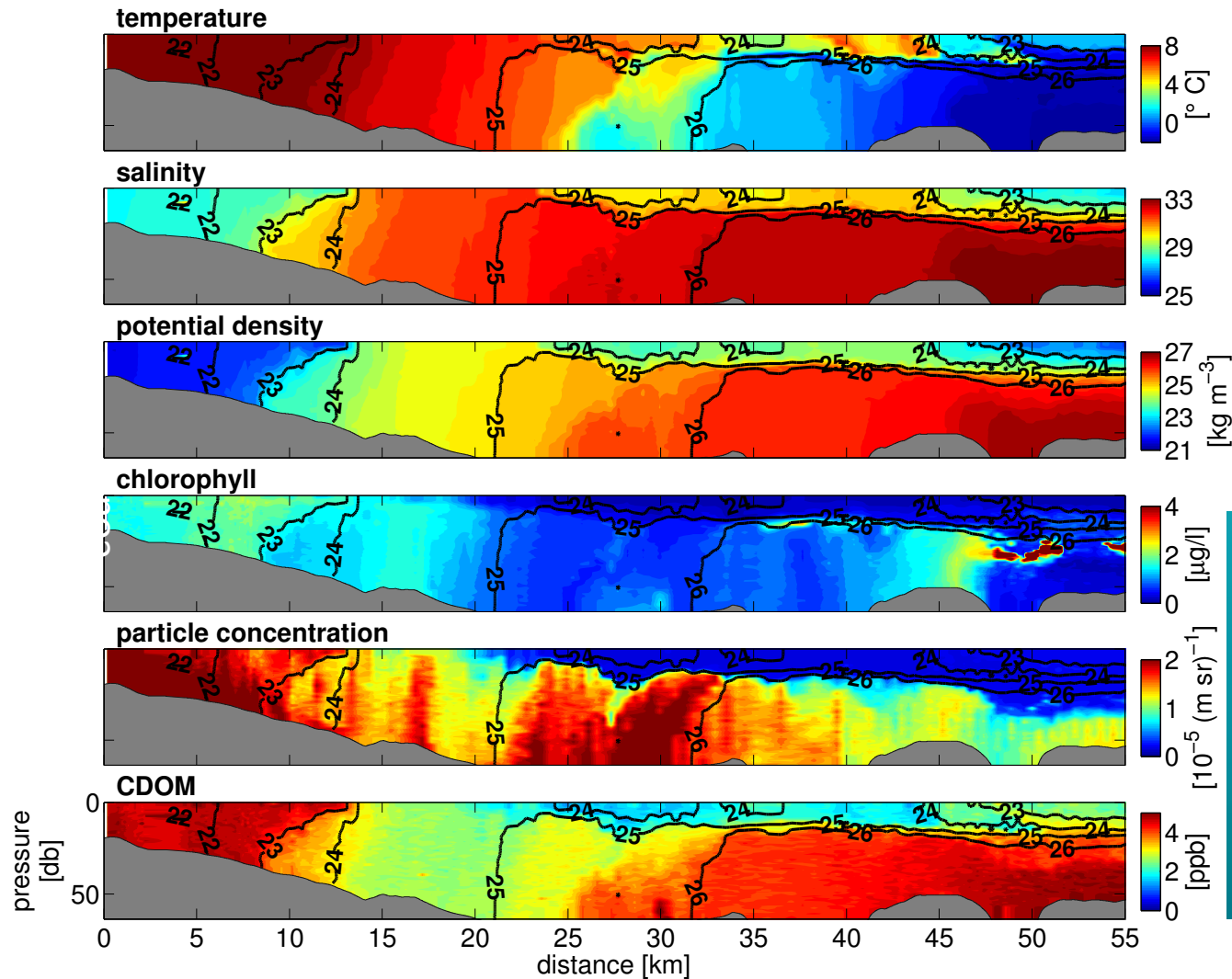
- 1) Even low levels of glacier cover alters streamflow
- 2) Unique response to climate change
- 3) Major control on timing and magnitude of streamflow
- 4) Major control on water quality
- 5) Strongly influence habitat quantity & quality



Oceanography

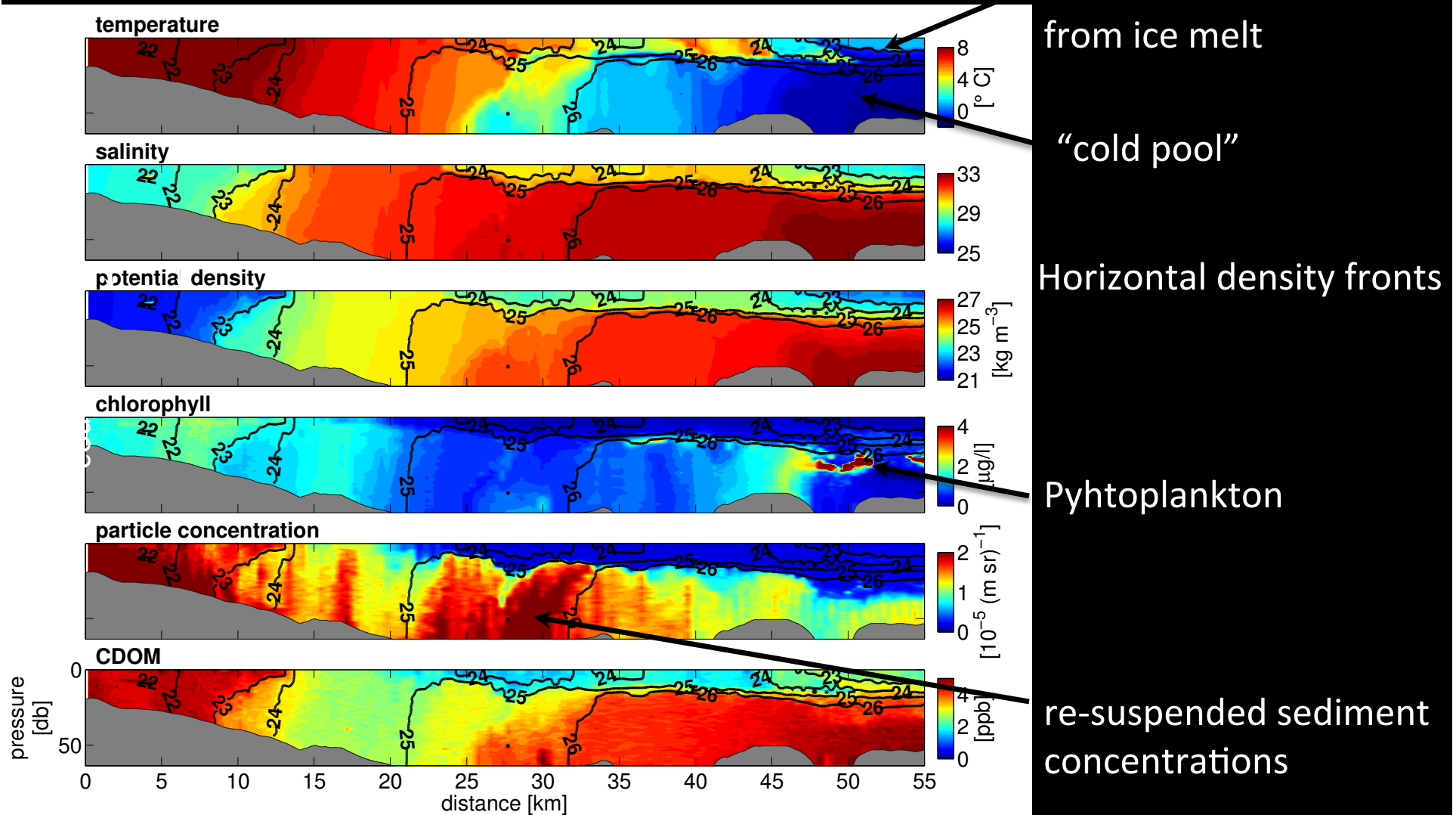


High dollar toys, amazing data



125 profiles over a 5-hour period

Nearshore ocean

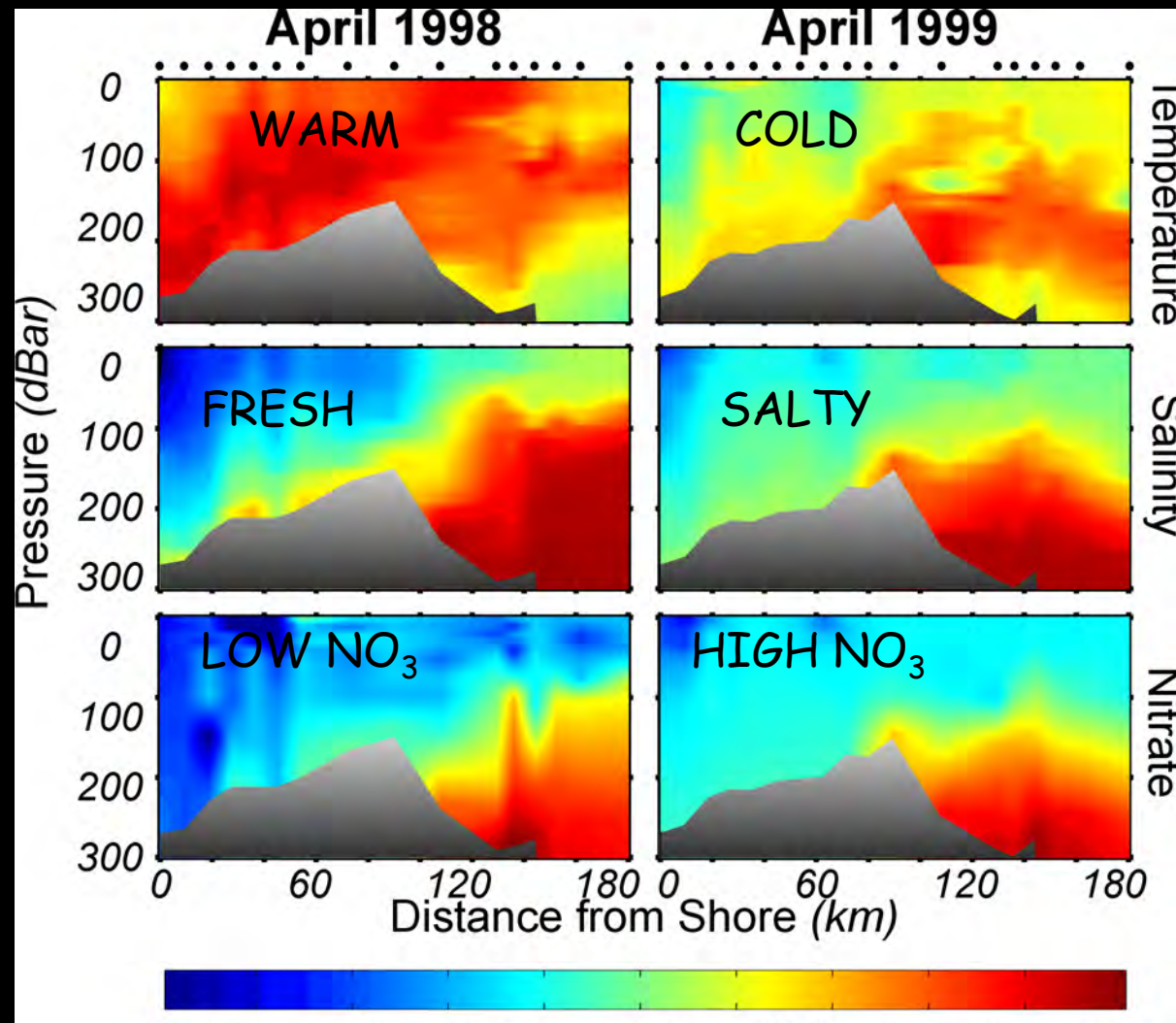


Nearshore domain <15 m depth, rarely sampled.
Major pathway for fry and returning salmon

Time variability of the ocean

SEWARD → OFFSHORE

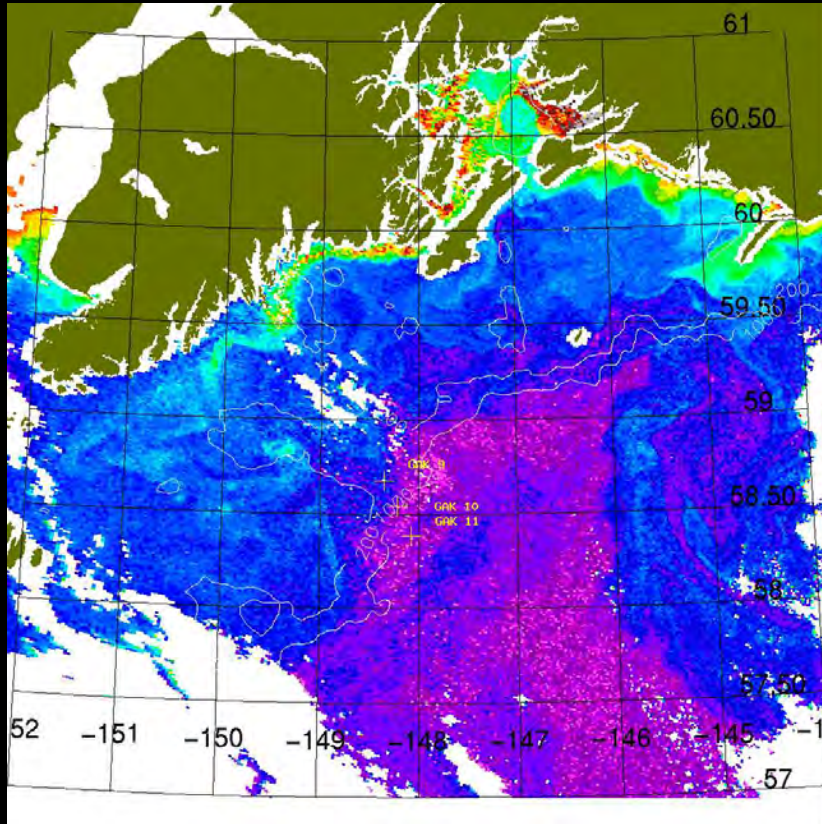
**STRONGLY
STRATIFIED**



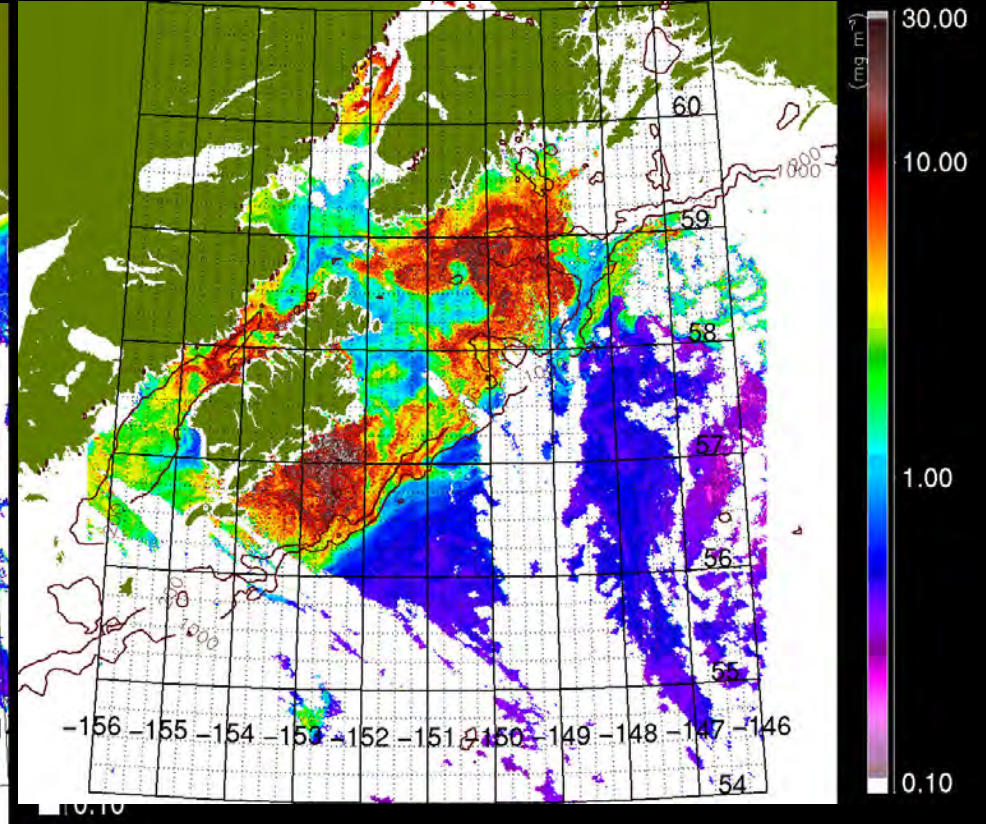
**WEAKLY
STRATIFIED**

Primary productivity

April 1, 2003



May 16, 2003

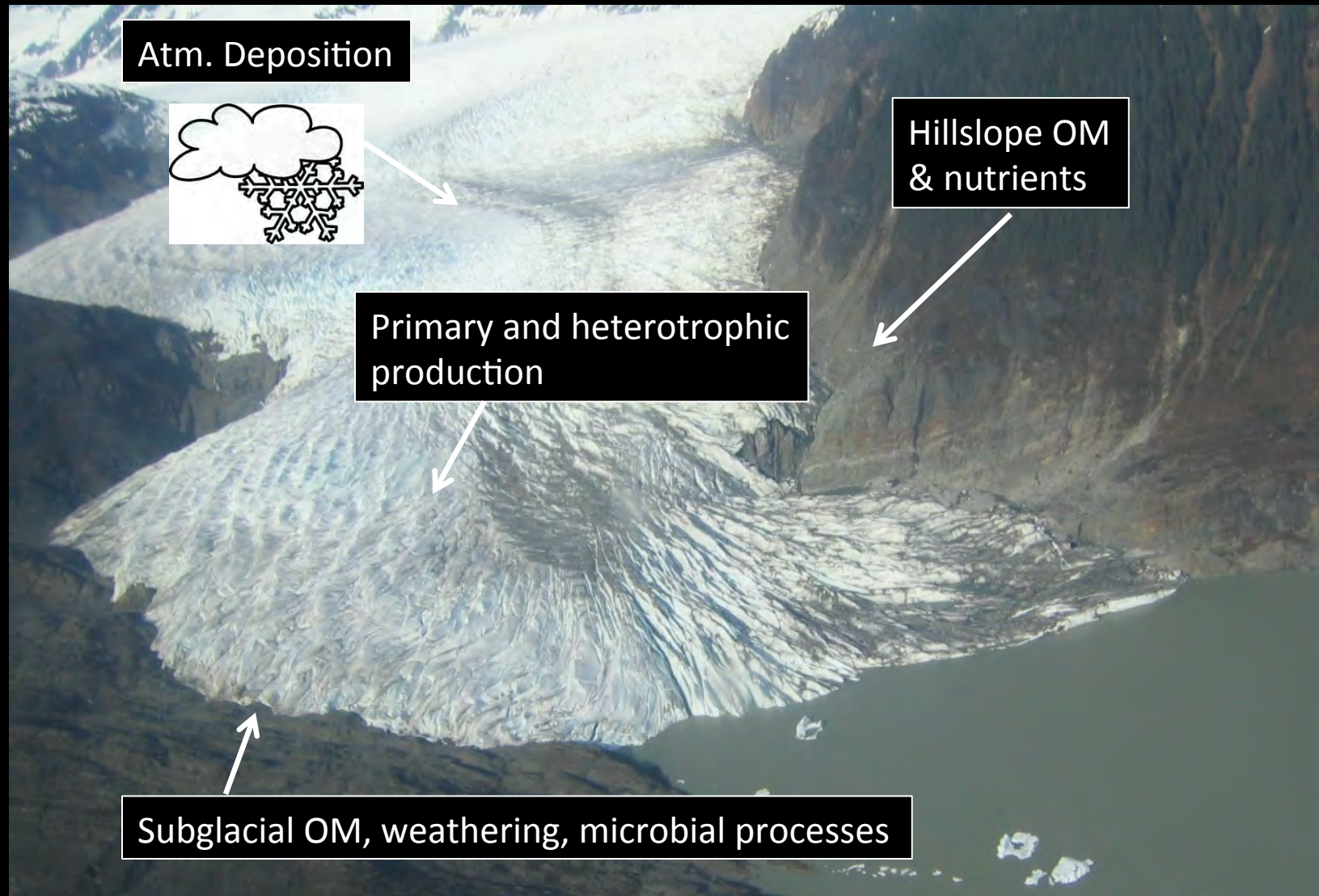


Primary production starts on the inner shelf and moves outwards due to different stratifying mechanisms.

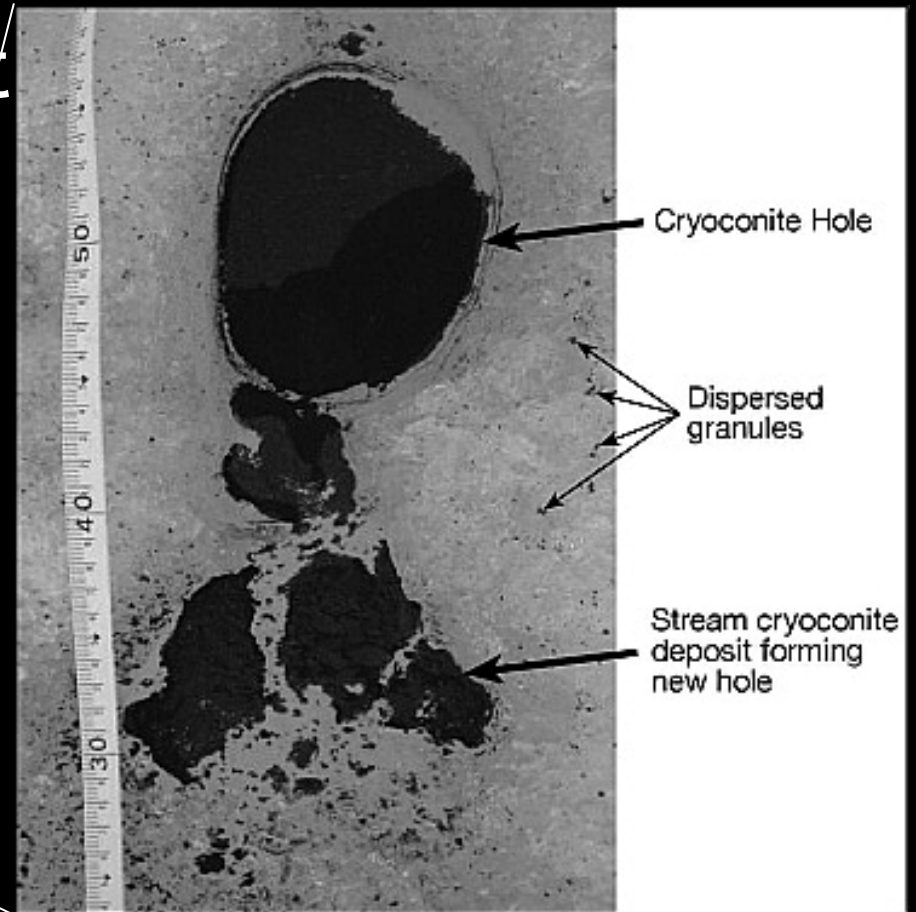
Biogeochemistry



Glacier Ecosystems



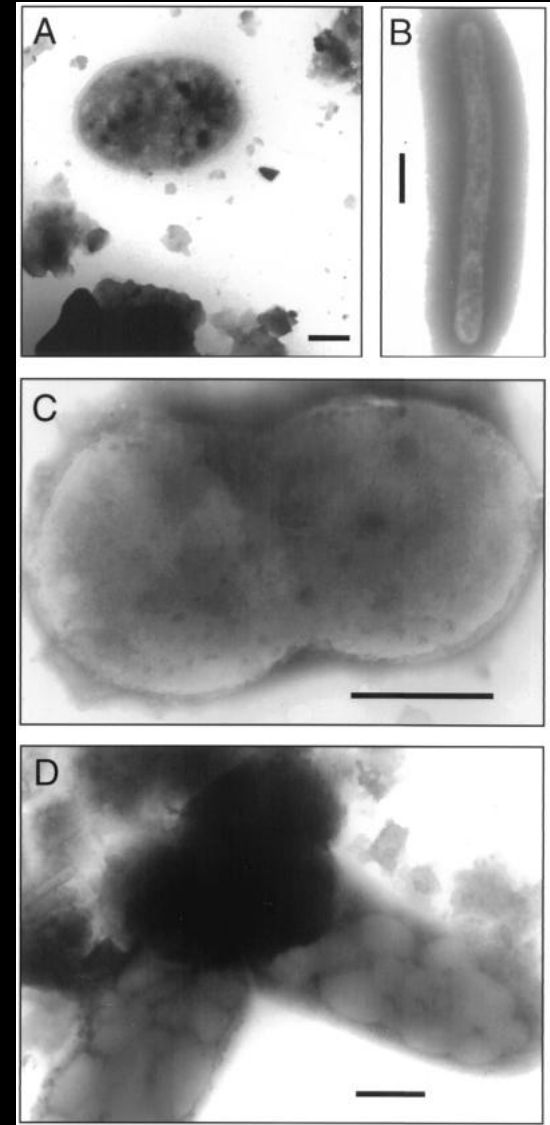
Supraglacial environment



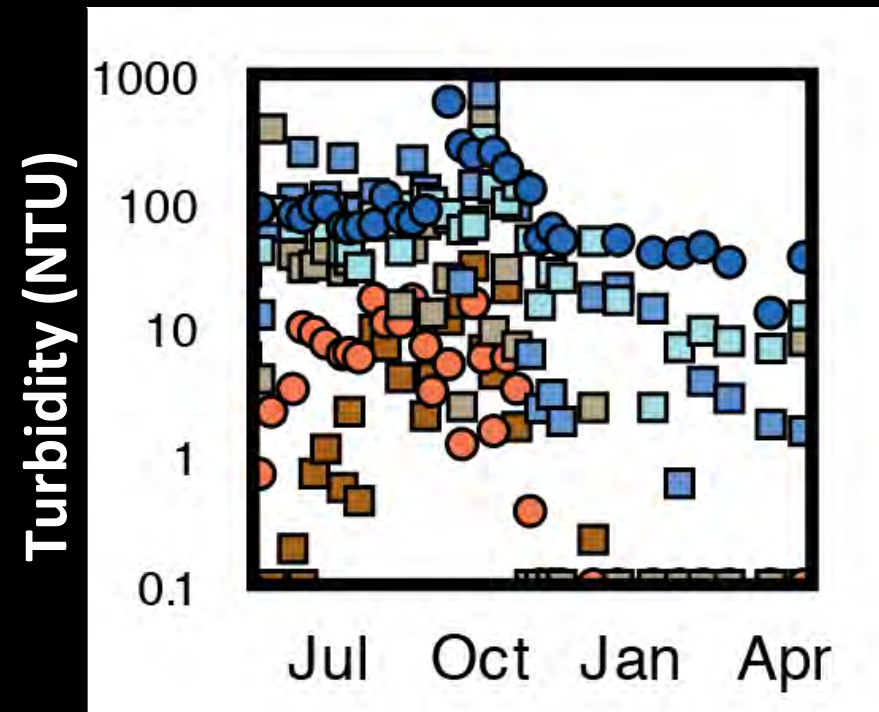
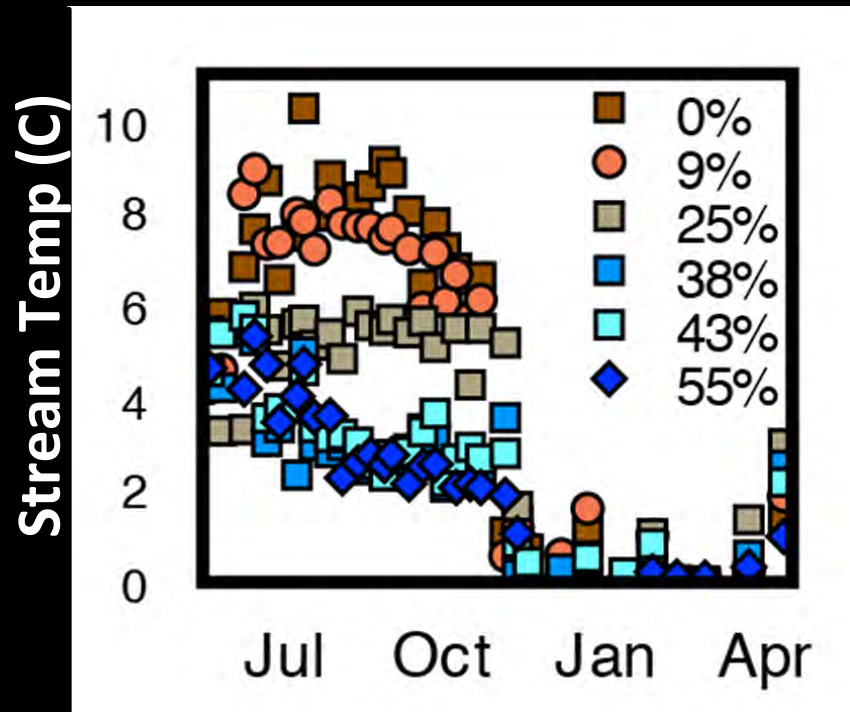
- Atmospheric deposition of organic matter, nutrients and contaminants
- Microbial habitats in cryoconite holes, deposits, and streams

Subglacial biogeochemistry

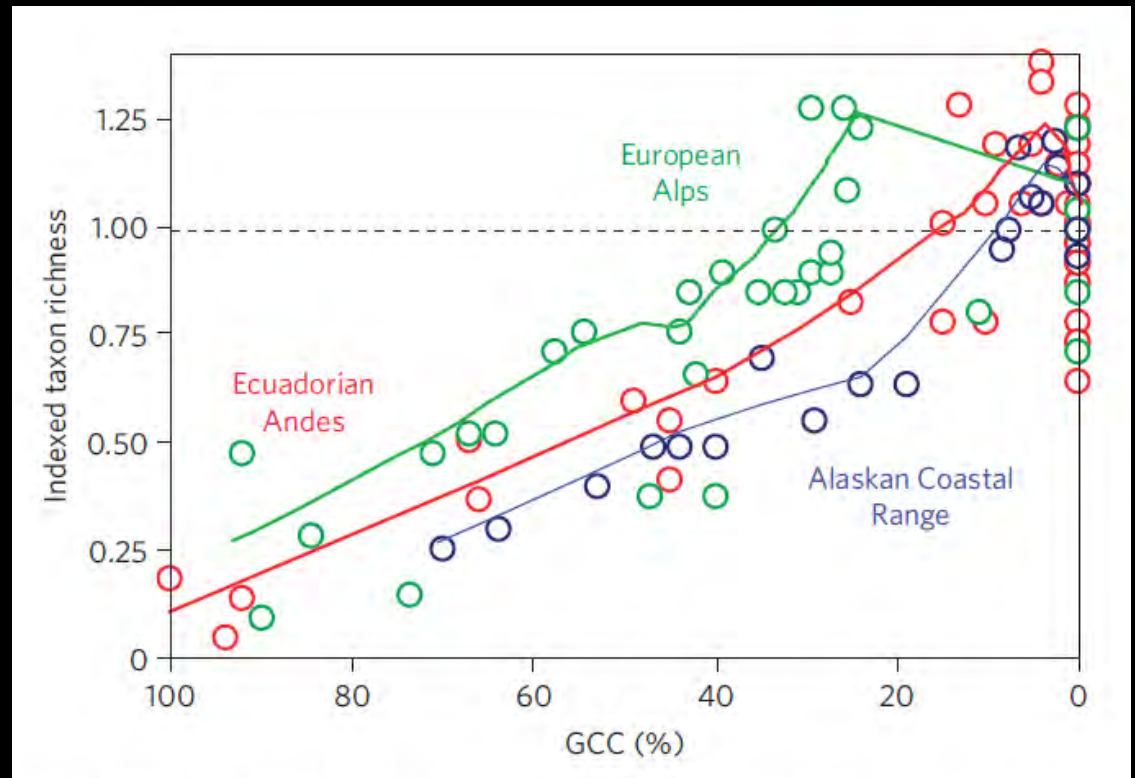
- Abundant microbial communities at the till/ice interface
- Inputs from supraglacial environments
- Processing of organic material and nutrients before export to rivers



Physical properties of rivers

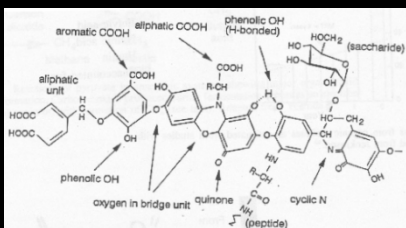


Riverine Biodiversity

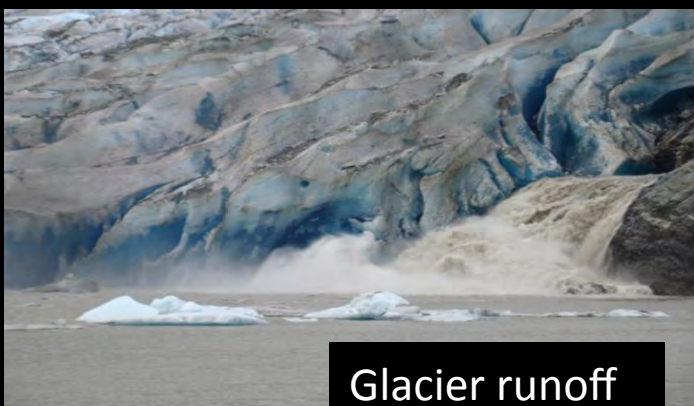
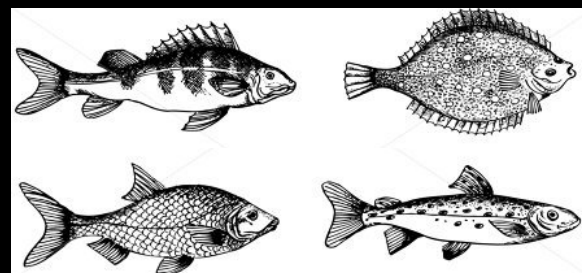


Jacobsen et al., 2012, Nature Climate Change

Glacier organic carbon



Base of the
aquatic food
web

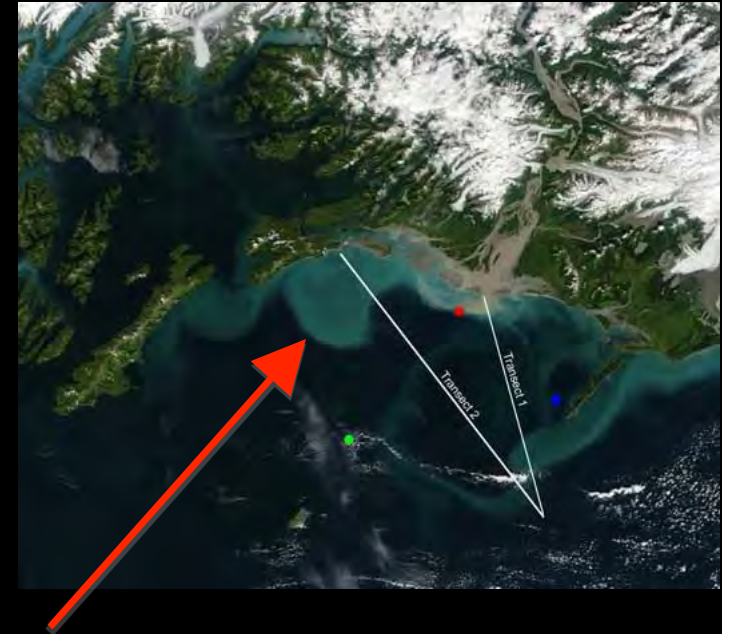


DOC export = 12-18 kg C/ha/yr



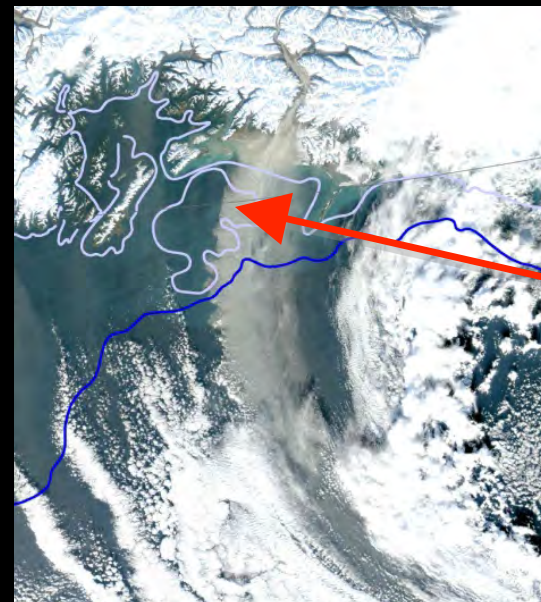
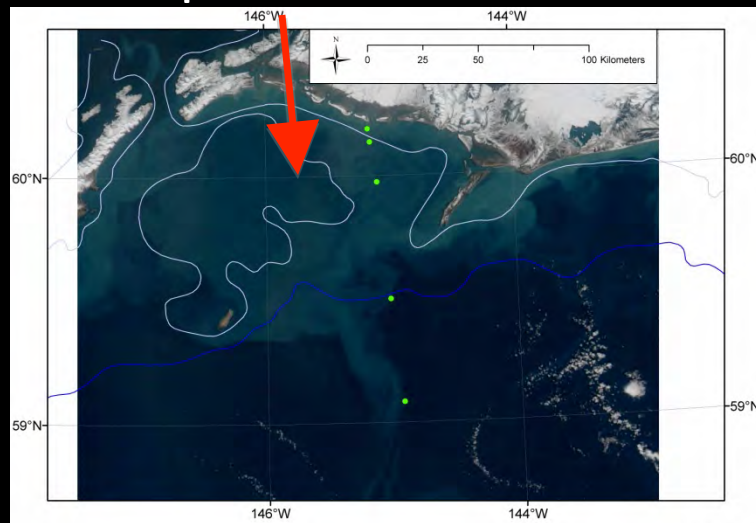
DOC export = 22-86 kg C/ha/yr

Glaciers as a Marine Fe Source



Glacier River Plumes

Resuspended Glacial Flour



Dust Storms

Coastal Mixing of Riverine Fe and Marine Nitrate

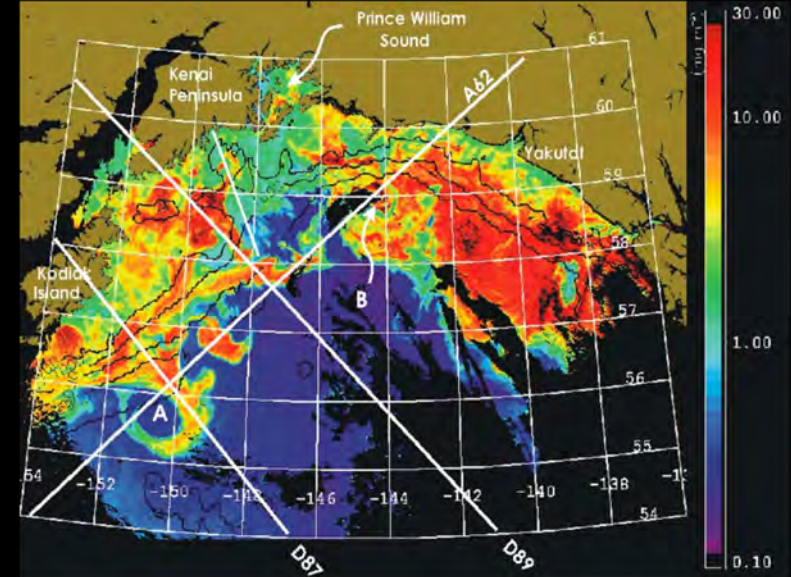
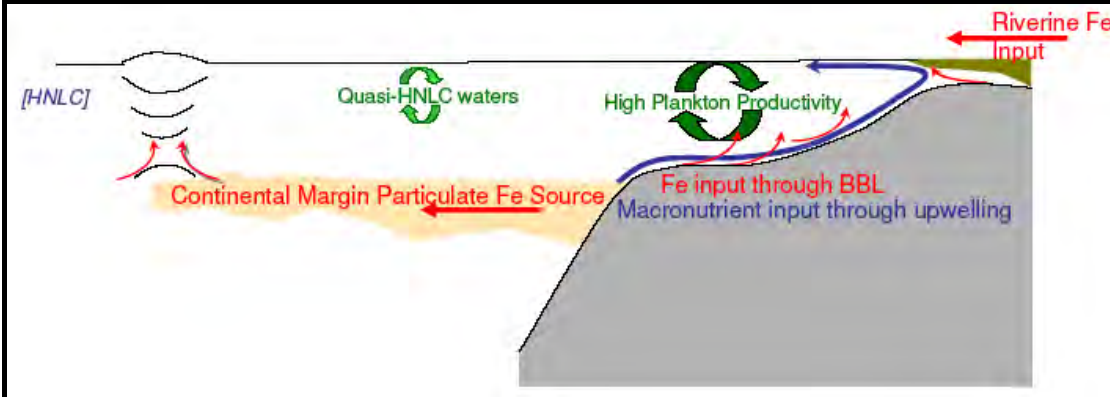
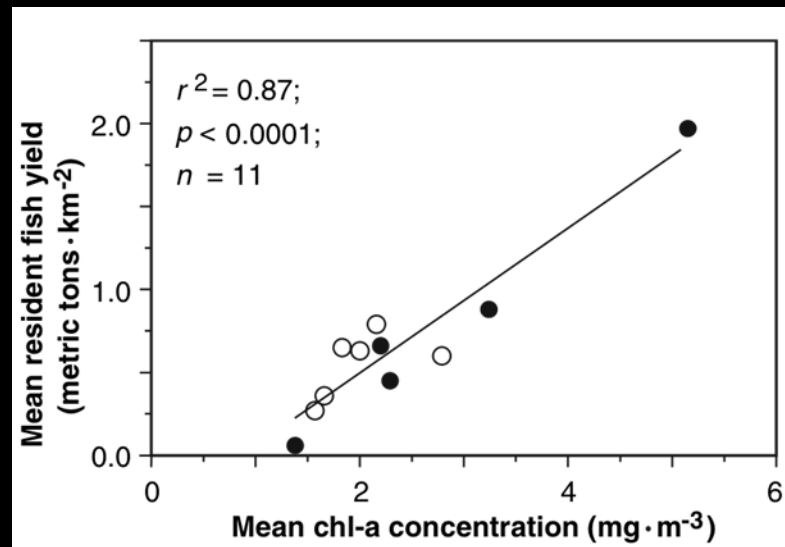


Figure 1. SeaWiFS false-color image of chlorophyll-a concentration in the Gulf of Alaska on 10

Ample nutrients drive productivity and fisheries



Glacier Contaminants



Melting Glaciers: A Probable Source of DDT to the Antarctic Marine Ecosystem

HEIDI N. GEISZ,^{*}
REBECCA M. DICKHUT,
MICHELE A. COCHRAN,
WILLIAM R. FRASER,[†] AND
HUGH W. DUCKLOW[‡]

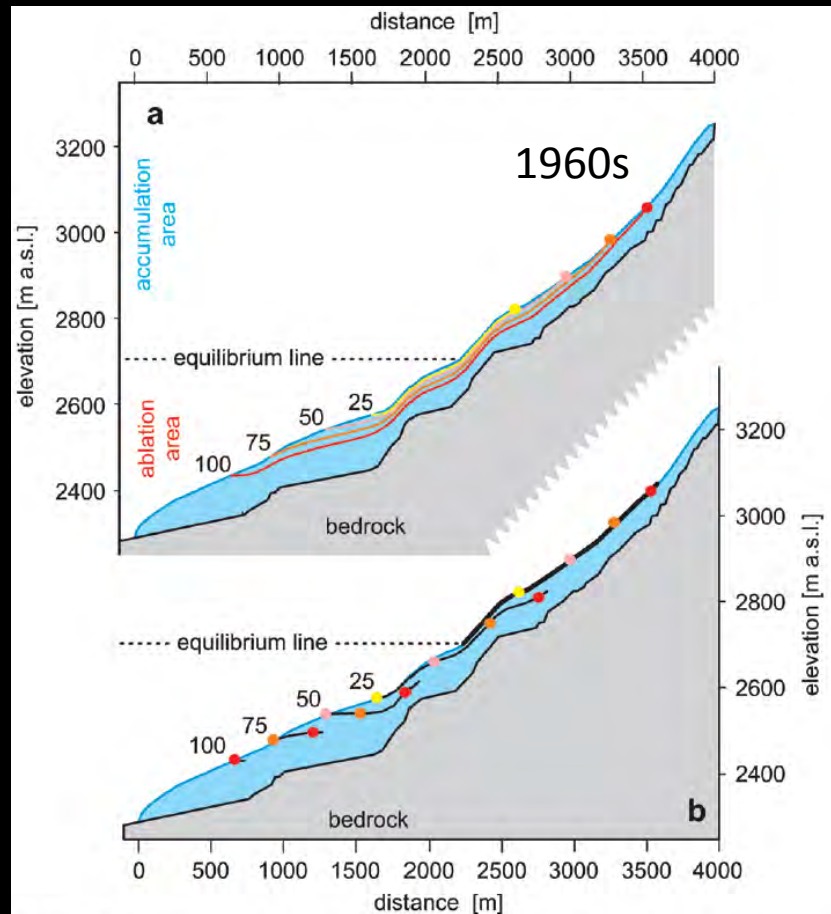
Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William and Mary, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062, Polar Oceans Research Group, Sheridan, Montana 59749, and Ecosystems Center, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543

Blast from the Past: Melting Glaciers as a Relevant Source for Persistent Organic Pollutants

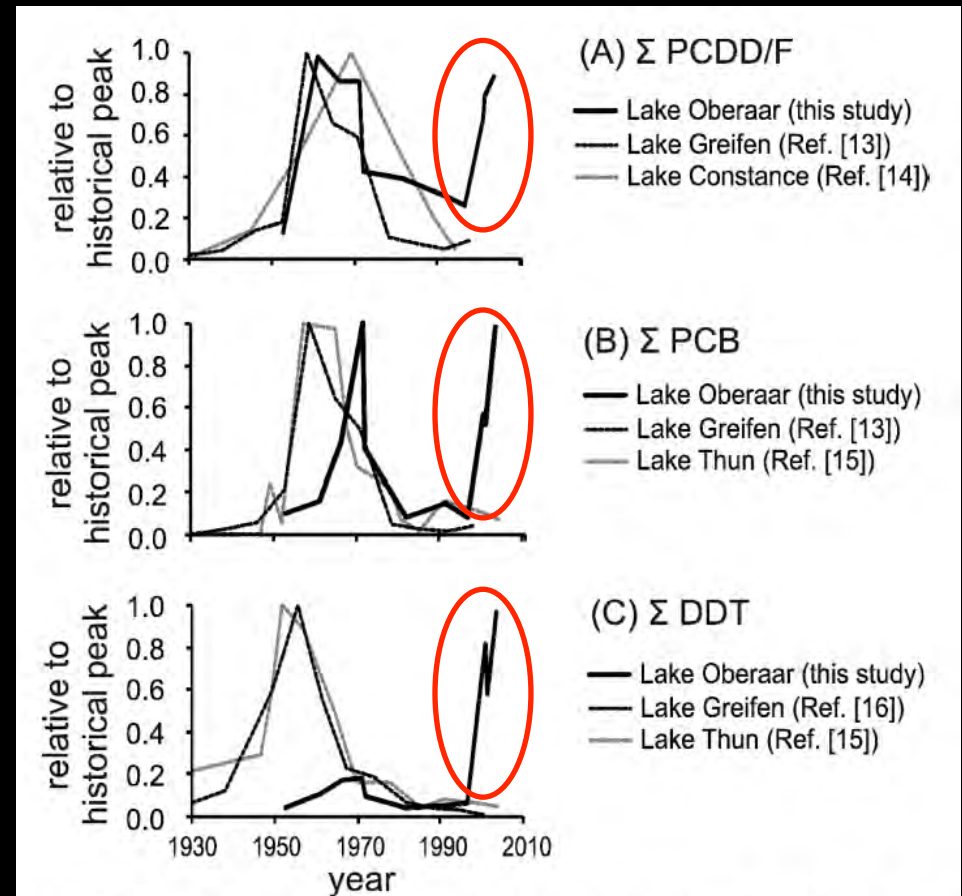
CHRISTIAN BOGDAL,^{*,†,‡}
PETER SCHMID,[‡] MARKUS ZENNEGG,[‡]
FLAVIO S. ANSELMETTI,[§]
MARTIN SCHERINGER,[†] AND
KONRAD HUNGERBÜHLER[†]

Institute for Chemical and Bioengineering, ETH Zurich, Wolfgang-Pauli-Strasse 10, CH-8093 Zürich, Switzerland, Empa, Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Testing and Research, Überlandstrasse 129, CH-8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland, Eawag, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Überlandstrasse 133, CH-8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland

Dynamics of Contaminant Release

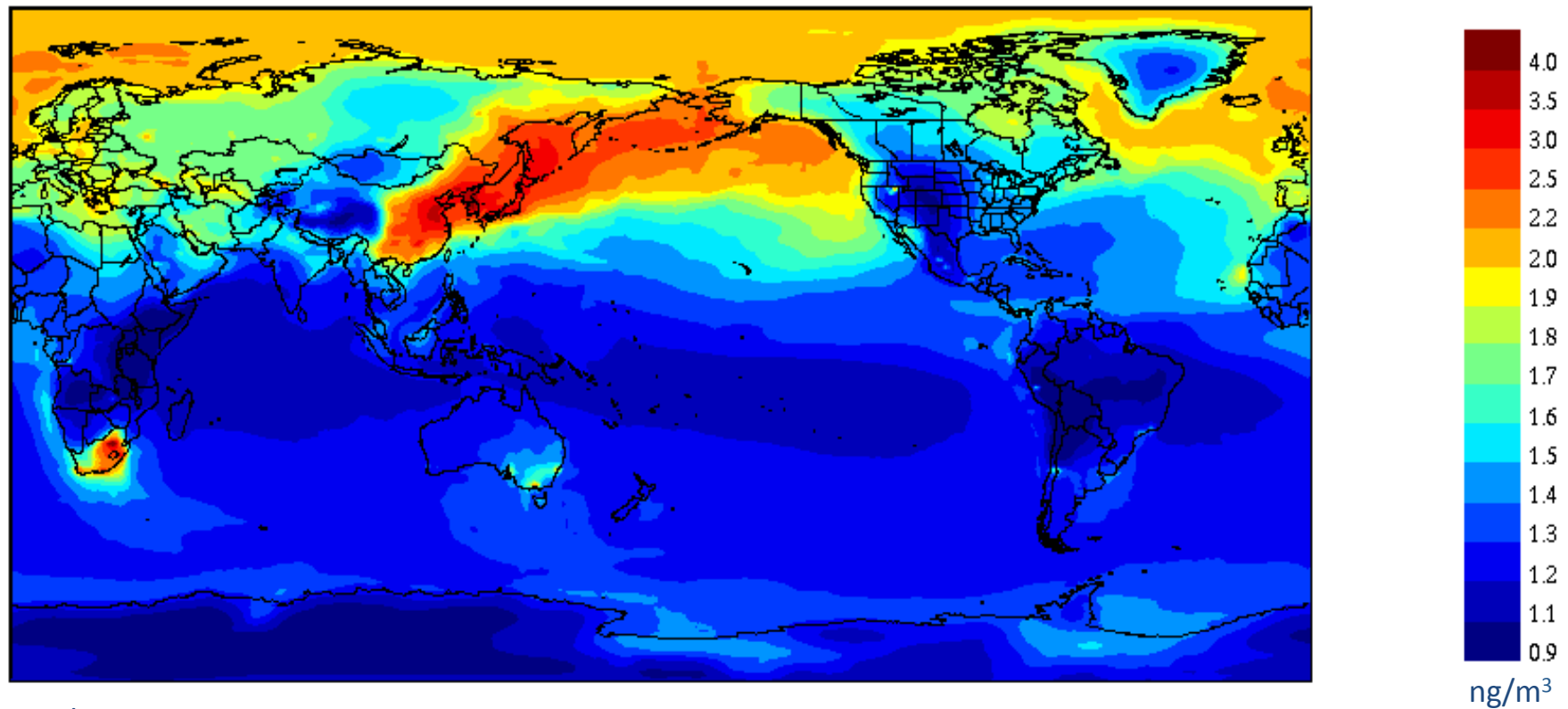


Bogdal et al., 2010, ES&T



Bogdal et al., 2009, ES&T

Atmospheric models show Hg transport to Alaska



GRAHM (Global/Regional Atmospheric Heavy Metals Model) simulation –
Ashu Dastoor, Meteorological Service of Canada, Environment Canada



Runoff from glaciers is unique amongst terrestrial ecosystems:

- bioavailable organic matter
- nutrients (P)
- micronutrients (Fe)
- contaminants (Hg)

Ecology



Harbor Seals

- High fidelity to glacial habitat
- Glaciers provides refuge from predation
- Glacial-born pups have short weaning times



Blundell *et al.* 2011, Herreman *et al.* 2009, Womble *et al.* 2010

Seabirds feed at glacier termini

Diving seabirds forage on upwelled crustaceans

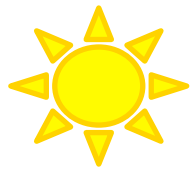
- Upwelling submarine glacier discharge makes for abundant food
- Mixing caused by calving
- Mortality of zooplankton caused by osmotic shock
- Seasonality coincides with breeding effort in seabirds



Ecological patterns in glacier-marine ecosystems

Absence of light changes vertical migration

In Clear Water



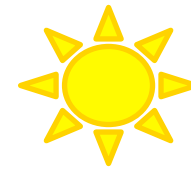
< 50 m

> 100 m



Mesopelagic species in
near-surface waters
during daylight hours

In Sediment-Laden
Water

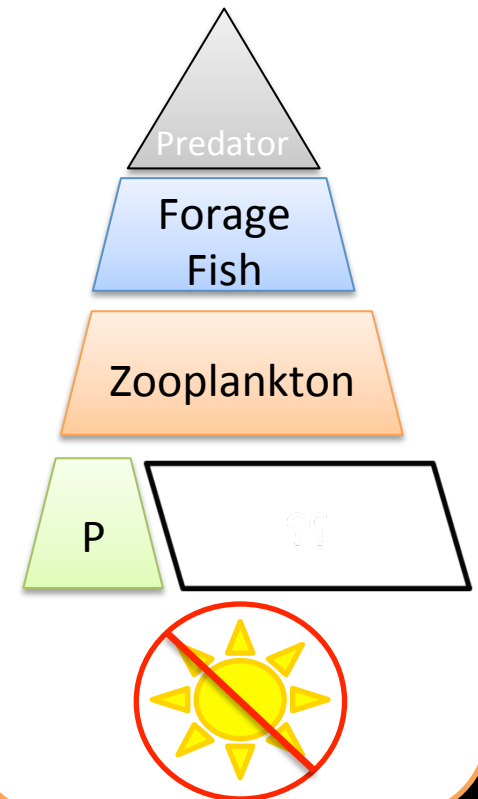
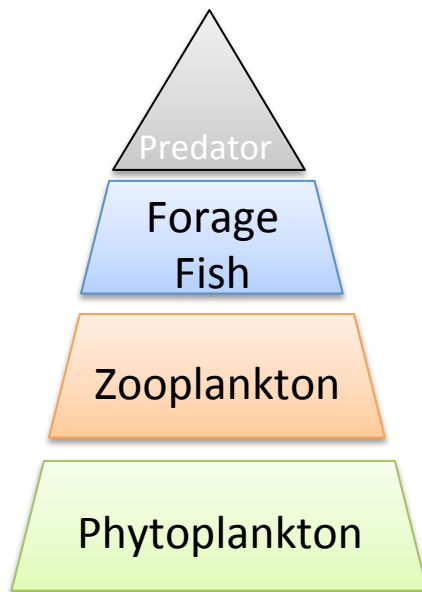


< 50 m

< 50 m

Glacier-marine food webs

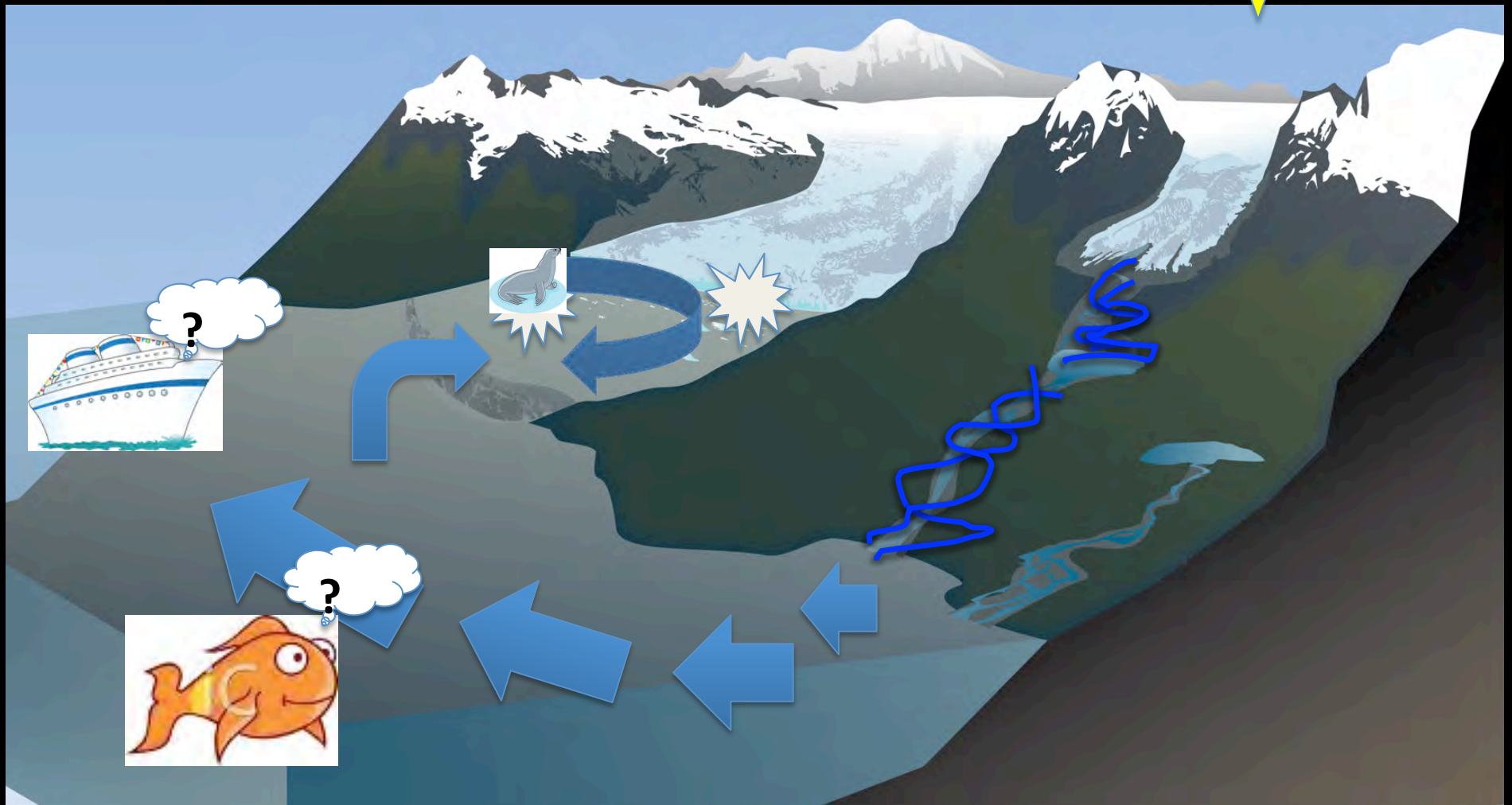
High sediment load limits light availability to phytoplankton



Summary



Starting to thread through the layers



Glaciers influence the entire ecosystem

- Glaciers are vibrant ecosystems
- Influence streamflow volume, seasonality and variability
- Downstream nutrient supply via meltwater
- AK coastal current driven by freshwater from glaciers
- Freshwater and marine food webs influenced by glaciers
- Glacier change will have economic impacts on fisheries, hydropower & tourism

